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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

NO. 42.

Maine Farmer. EZEKIEL HOLMES, {Editors.

VOL. XXXI.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

Agricultural Exhibitions in Maine-1863.

those Societies not given, please notify us of the Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, parts of Kentucky, and we may be able to give a full list for the State : ing but little injury in these portions.

North Aroostook Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at Presque Isle, Oct. 7th and 8th.
Sagadahoc, at Topsham, Oct. 13th, 14th, and 15th.
Camberland Agricultural and Horticultural Societies hold a joint exhibition at Portland, commencing Oct. 14th and continuing several days.

Kennebee Union Agricultural and Horticultural at

Rennesee Onton Agricultural and Richtenters (Bardiner, Oct. 7th and 8th. West Oxford at Fryburg, Oct. 13th, 14th and 15th. North Kennebec at Waterville, Oct. 6th and 7th. Piscataquis Central Agricultural and Horticultural exhibition, Oct. 7th and 8th. Oxford, at Paris, Oct. 7th and 8th.

West Penobscot, at Dexter, Sept. 29th and 30th. East Oxford, at Rumford, Oct. 14th and 15th. North Franklin, at Strong, Oct. 7th and 8th. There will be no exhibition by the State Agricultural Society this year.

Applying Manure in Autumn.

fore the rains come freely, so that they can wash general average, being 93 bushels to the acre. said fine compost. All manures, before they can turns show 213 yes against 46 no. be of any avail to the growing crop as a nutritive agent, must be finely pulverized, either by yourself before applying them or by the pulverizing agents, viz: frost and decomposition. Coarse lumps and masses are, while in that state, little

from their fertilizing properties. This is by their protective power as a mulch, or covering to the roots from the frosts and cold of winter. This is the section is excellent. undoubtedly a benefit to lands that have no crops | these sections is excellent.

FRUITS. The general returns in the column for on them when it is applied, but is to be cultivatup land that they intend to plant their Indian corn on next season, to haul out in the fall their compost which they propose to manure in the posited, in some instances two or three feet in depth. In the spring, at planting time, these heaps are shoveled into the cart and dropped out into the hills. The surface is shoveled up with the compost, and the spots where the heaps lie is oftentimes made cleaner than any other spot of similar size on the field. And yet, you will observed the same irregularity. In Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Ohio, the crop will be light, but in parts of the same field. It may be said that the parts of the same field. It may be said that the rains have washed a larger portion of the soluable

Potators. The continued drought in many parts of the heap into the soil and thereby impregnated it with a larger portion of fertilizing matter. This may be true in part, but it seems oftentimes that the results are greater than could be fairly attributable to this cause. We think therefore that a part of the increased crop must be attributed to the fact that the soil so covered did not freeze so deep nor become cooled down so low, usual. It Maryland, Minnessota, and Rhode during winter, as adjacent uncovered spots. It therefore did not require so long a time to become is down as low as 7, or three-tenths below an averwarmed up as the other, and therefore the corn

If this position be correct it shows the value of started earlier and kept ahead of the other corn. a mulching during winter. We have no doubt that, if a pile of shavings or sawdust, should that, if a pile of shavings or sawdust, should the pile of shavings or sawdust. ter, and then taken off entirely at planting, the crop of that season would be materially improved in consequence of the earlier start it would ry. But they are increasing in number and get in consequence. We should like to see the experiment tried. It might be done on a few

rods with but little labor or cost. A few more remarks upon the advantage of pulverizing or reducing manures to a comparatively fine condition of particles may not be unprofitable. The editor of the Country Gentle- States have caused a diminished amount. The man, a few months ago, gave some very good suggestions on this subject, from which we quote age, being 11, or one-tenth more. The high prices to apply coarse manure at once, much may be doubt of the fact, that so long as present prices done in lessening the evils of coarseness by arti-rule for meass, butter will be much more largely ficially grinding it into the soil. The implement consumed than usual. called the drag roller-which is like the common roller set stiff so as not to revolve—has been used be said that this product, as to supply and deto great advantage for this purpose, by passing it mand, is in the same condition as butter. over the surface in connection with the harrow. We have known this treatment to effect a thorough intermixture, and to more than double coarse manure."

We recollect of seeing, some years since, an farmers on the subject? invention for not only pulverizing, but also spreading manure evenly by the operation of the team, which we think was a very good plan. It was a cart body made like a hopper, the front and back ends being made sloping. At the bottom was placed two rollers with teath, or projections. was placed two rollers with teeth, or projections, passing near each other when revolving. The rollers turned in or against each other, and were the surface where it was to be applied.

High Pricks Bucks. At a late sale of South
Down sheep held at Thorndale, New York, the
greater extent, for their roots are larger, and hold

Crop Statistics.

The monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, on the condition of the crops for August, is received earlier in the month than usual, and the abstract which we give below is, therefore, more timely and interesting.

The frost of the last of August was very destructive, in the great Western grain producing States. The general average of injury will prob-We give below a list of a portion of the Agri- ably be about one quarter or 25 per cent. The ing the coming autumn. Will the Secretaries of States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, time and place of their respective exhibition, that the eastern portions of Missouri and Kansas, do-

Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Lewiston, Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th.
Franklin, at Farmington, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.
Kennebec, at Readfield, Oct. 14th and 15th.
North Waldo, at Unity, Oct. 21st and 22d.
Waldo, at Belfast, Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th.
North Penobscot, at Lincoln Center, Oct. 7th and 8th.
West Somerset, at North Anson, Oct. 14th and 15th.
West Somerset, at North Anson, Oct. 14th and 15th.
Ucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New tucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

CORN. This crop is excellent. In Maryland and Pennsylvania it is but one-tenth below an average, whilst the rest are either an average or above it. The average of all is 104.

Tobacco. This is within a very small fraction of an average crop. The injuries to it are small. Sorghum. Of the States named, this crop is grown in but six of them, and in them it is just an average crop; but the heavy crop of this product lies within the frosted States, and hence it is unnecessary to dwell longer upon it now.

FLAX. The crop of flax, being uninjured by frost, may be considered for all the States, except If you have a supply of fine composted manure, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. its application this fall on your grass lands, be- which do not produce it. The crop is nearly a it about the roots, will pay you next year. We tion whether the lint or straw was saved, the re-

There is undoubtedly a benefit derived from application of manures to lands in the fall, aside from their fertilizing properties. This is by their

ed next season. We infer this from the following grapes present a favorable account of this delifact. It is customary for farmers, after breaking turns from the frost are meagre. The rot, nevertheless, has prevailed to a considerable extent in many localities, and the Concord, which an emicompost which they propose to manure in the hill, and deposit it in large piles in different parts ed among the hardy varieties, has suffered much of the field, there to remain during the winter. ed among the narray varieties, has substituting the from mildew. It is yet too early to determine how These heaps cover the ground where they are de-

serve that the corn growing on those spots, is the other States it will be greater than last year. much earlier, larger and better than that of other Pears are more hardy than apples, and their pro-

sections of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, have materially lessened this crop in those States, and the frost of August will destroy much of the late planted. Our table shows the crop as injured by drought chiefly, and in these States it is two-tenths. or twenty per cent. below an average. The in-Island, their condition is the same, and in Ohio it age. The rest of the States exhibit an average of

GARDENS. The appearance of the gardens is western States, of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, as also in Minnesota and Nebraska Territo-

extent. PASTURES. In the great grazing States of the West the condition of fall pastures is not favorable, but in the other States it is unusually good,

owing to the rains of August. BUTTER. The amount made is nearly an averthe following :-"In cases where it is necessary of meats have led to this, and there is but little

CHEESE. Without entering into detail, it may

Peas with Potatoes.

A Maine correspondent of the Country Gentlethe crop obtained by common management with man writes as follows in regard to growing peas among potatoes. What is the opinion of our

"Speaking of potatoes leads me to say that I obpassing near each other when revolving. The rollers turned in or against each other, and were propelled by geer work which could be matched on or off of cogs in the periphery of one of the hubs of the cart wheel. When in operation, moderately dry compost was not only pulverized but spread evenly as the team moved along over the surface where it was to be applied. gust, the potatoes in the hill are greatly disturbed imported prize ram Archbishop was sold for \$500. On with greater tenacity. Any crop planted with potatoes that in harvesting disturbs and loosens the soil about the hill so early in the season as

Agricultural Exhibitions.

boys are absent from the field of labor.

cultural Exhibitions to be held in this State dur- extent of the frost was great, embracing the of Maine, and that is attend your county fairs. to this interchange and discussion of thought, got time, but take time; you owe it to yourself, promoter.
that you give yourself a day of relaxation. You Farmers are necessarily so situated that the have worked hard enough during these past five aid obtained by association is limited and confin-

an agricultural exhibition without contributing What an amount of good practical hints and something to help fill up the list of articles ex- ideas have been lost, by neglecting to put them hibited. Don't go with the expectation of en- in writing and sending them to the nearest agrijoying what your neighbor has done while you cultural paper. Farmers should look into this do nothing to repay him for his labor. You can matter. They have their journals, devoted to see that is not doing things on the square. Got their interest and whose columns are open for do you think the fair would amount to? Go to, other's happiness and improvement. friend, you know better. You can't all expect to have the best, or that everything will be a miracle of size or weight, or that every article entered will obtain a premium. Carry the best you have got, and carry it simply for the sake of contributing to the good work. Did you ever lumps and masses are, while in that state, little better than so many rocks of the same size. It is therefore important that you adopt some process by which the compost, or whatever else it be, that you apply, should be, if possible, reduced to a fine condition. We must not have it so fine that the winds would blow it away, unless you had some method of mingling it intimately and immediately with the soils. This in grass lands can only be done by the rains, with safety to the roots.

The Hay Crop. This great crop of all sections of the country has been secured in a much better constant a much better constant rains in the Eastern States during the harvest. In Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, the condition of the hay was two-tenths below an average, and in Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont it was one-tenth below. In the remainder of the States it was of an average condition, or above it.

The Hay Crop. This great crop of all sections the country has been secured in a much better constant fair. Don't let it be so again, or at least don't let the cause thereof hang upon your shoulders. Then again how often you have heard some one there were some other hot days in May. On the 15th, to the depth of five or six inches. On the 42th of May it snowed here all day, also on the 15th, to the depth of five or six inches. On the 42th of May it snowed here all day, also on the 15th, to the depth of five or six inches. On the 42th of May it snowed here all day, also on the 15th, to the depth of five or six inches. On the 42th of May it snowed here all day, also on the 15th, to the depth of five or six inches. On the 22th we experienced summer heat, and there were some other hot days in May. On the May it snowed here all day, also on the 15th, to the depth of five or six inches. On the 22th we experienced summer heat, and there were some other hot days in May. On the west wind with clouds—some flakes of snow fell about ten c'clock A. M., an notice how large a space there was left unfilled in the cattle stalls, or in the hall at your annual hot or cold, wet or dry, and "winter lingers in the truth." be no more fear of societies without support, and where they were up. Last of June we had some empty stalls and exhibition halls.

empty handed.

A Swindle.

made the object of a swindling operation on a small scale, by some party or parties in Searsmont, Waldo County.

that is the weather for Corn to grow—I did grow—I di

It appears that some person or persons obtained one of the blanks recently issued by the De-

The name of the society was given as the soundant.

Searsmont Agricultural Society, embracing the Grain. Not so rank a growth as last year, Scarsmont Agricultural Society, emoracing the territory of Searsmont Center, number of members twenty and the following officers, all of Searsmont: President, N. A. Packard; Secretary, E. T. Cushman; Treasurer, G. L. Cushman.

Corn. On the 22d of May I planted half an Corn. On the 22d of May I planted half an Corn. ever the Department should distribute from time to time. Although it is a small, mean, contemptable fraud, still we deem it our province to show up the affair for the benefit of those who show up the affair for the benefit of those who are piece will yield from twenty to thirty bushels of sound corn, and any quantity of pumpkins,

Second Crop-Bloody Milk -- Queries.

Messes. Editors .- I have a very excellent cow

Respectfully yours, Bremen, Sept. 17th, 1863.

of date. We should be pleased to hear from our correspondents in regard to a remedy for bloody milk. Meanwhile we should say, give the cow a half the should say, give the cow a labeled so the should say and so the should say and so the should say to some mean the second so the strawberries.

Thus again has the promise been strikingly fulling and so the second so t tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter in some meal, renewing the dose for a couple of days, which harvest, cold and heat, shall not cease." Thus Journal of Agriculture says, he has cured several gent husbandman has been amply rewarded. cases by giving the cow a quart of white beans. Try it.

In view of the scarcity and high price of hay we should advise you to secure your second crop of clover, for fodder. There is no doubt but if left on the field it will be highly beneficial to the soil, in fact it would be a topdressing, and a warm covering for the plants during the winter.

Flax Culture.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$20,-000 for investigation in regard to the feasibility have passed the following resolution, to which we who may favor me with a call. call the attention of flax growers, manufacturers and all others interested. All packages, letters, &c., on this subject should be addressed to Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Resolved, That the Commissioner of Agriculture be requested to issue an advertisement, by circular or otherwise, calling upon manufacturers and experimenters to send to this Department, on or before the 20th day of November, samples of the fibres and fabrics prepared by them, to be accompanied, in all cases, by precise statements then scrape off the rest. In this way you get as to the various processes, and with estimates as but little of the hull. Some boil before cutting. to the various processes, and with estimates as to the probable expense per pound of the preparation of the material and of the proportion of an oven, a brick oven is preferred. A cup of fibre that may be produced from a given quantity beans to two cups of the dried corn, is the rule.

Book Farming.

is the season of agricultural exhibitions, or of age of general progression in all professions, there cattle shows and fairs. As will be seen by our are many well disposed persons opposed to what list, the number of these holidays in Maine has they term "book-farming." Now let such pernot lessened, even though we are experiencing sons throw aside their prejudices and examine troublous times, and thousands of our country the subject carefully, and they cannot fail to be thoroughly convinced of the fact that the present We have a word to offer in regard to these ex- advanced state of agriculture in our country is hibitions, or perhaps we should say, to the farmers due almost wholly to this "book-farming"-is due Make it your especial and particular business to facts and ideas through and by means of the agbe on hand and in time, for one, two, or three ricultural press. Other means have contributed days, as the case may be. Don't say you havn't to this result, but the press has been the great

months to merit it, and as your rewards have been ed. A farmer may follow a particular system or good, so much more the propriety of acknowl- method which produces valuable results, may cdging it in this, an appropriate manner.

This much for yourself. Now there is your growing, and be unusually successful, or may family; take them all if convenient, but the practice some improved mode of action, in some boys must be allowed to go by all means, for it is one or more of the many operations of the farm, their holiday, par excellence. You want them to and yet it may be years before any but his imbe farmers; you don't want them to become dis- mediate neighbors are aware of it. But once let gusted with farm life, as is too often the case. Of him give his ideas to the columns of the agriculurse not. Well, let them understand that they tural paper, and it is no longer a secret, it goes have by right at least one holiday in which they can enjoy freedom from work and learn something. Thus each one may be a public benefactor, and new, and peculiarly adapted to their calling.

One more item. Don't you think of attending good and communicate."

nothing fit to carry have you? Well, now sup- their use, and they should not neglect this method posing everybody was of that same opinion, what of assisting each other and contributing to each

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. Letter from Aroostook.

mpty stalls and exhibition halls.

We repeat it; go to the Fair, and don't go hot days and the severest drouth I ever knew, so early in the season, here or elsewhere. Grass and grain began to wither. Second week in July began the heated term. We had splendid weather, not for making hay but for crops to grow. 26th, We are in possession of evidence from authentic sources, which fully proves that the Agricultural Department at Washington has lately been with the chief for a wind the wind the chief for a wind the wi

der.

HAY. Grass was well wintered and got a fine partment, and filling it up with names purporting to be those of an agricultural society and its officers, have by this means obtained packages of seeds, &c., from the Department.

The name of the society was given as the abundant of the society was given as the abundant.

HAY. Grass was well wintered and got a fine start in the spring, so that by the 20th, of May stock needed no hay. Some fields of clover were light in consequence of the June drouth. Otherwise, the hay crop is good, a third heavier than last year, and for the most part well secured. Where grass was cut early in July, the after feed is abundant.

There is no such society in existence, and the whole thing is a swindle got up by Messrs. Cush-plenty of ears fit to boil; Sept. 5th, such ears man and Packard to enable them to obtain what- were scarce; on the 10th, I cut and shooked it, ever the Department should distribute from time to time. Although it is a small mean and later variety than is usually planted

> beans and turnips. Good corn is worth one dollar and a half per bushel.
>
> Potatoes. I have heard no complaint of the rust or rot. I planted one acre of Jacksons on the 21st and 22d of May; they are now ripe—fair yield, of good size, and few small ones; the quality excellent for the table, and of course all

or recommend a cure, you will confer a great favor.

I have a field of clover, second crop, that is pretty well headed out. The soil is clay loam and I wish to inquire if it will injure the crop next year by cutting this fall, more than it would to let it remain on the ground.

Respectfully yours.

He was to a good size, and few small ones; the quality excellent for the table, and of course all the better for fattening hogs.

Turning. The first week in July I sowed some of the English flat turnip seed, and brushed it in. These have done well, but they are all small. The season thus far does not seem to have suited this kind of crops. Those I sowed between the table.

grasshoppers, though not numerous, ate the leaves badly.

FRUIT. On the 2d day of June the appletrees Note. These inquiries were received too late for our last week's issue and are now rather out of date. We should be pleased to here for

may have a good effect. A correspondent of the again the toil and patient awaiting of the dili-

Crystal. Aroostook Co., Sept. 15, 1863. For the Maine Farmer.

Merino Bucks.

Messas. Editors :- I was informed of an inquiry through your paper for full blooded Spanish bucks, and in answer, would say that I have four such, bred by the best breeders in Vermont. One of my bucks, a two-year-old, sheared on the 6th day of June, eighteen and a half pounds. One-year-old cut thirteen and a quarter pounds; another thirteen pounds, the other twelve and a half of nice clean wool. I have also twenty-two 000 for investigation in regard to the feasibility full blooded Spanish ewes. I will sell three of of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a the above described bucks as low as bucks of like substitute for cotton. The Commissioner of Agriculture placed the whole matter in the hands of a committee who in pursuance of their object would be very happy to show my stock to any one HIRAM F. WEYMOUTH.

Truly yours, HIRAM East Wilton, Sept. 18, 1863. [Mr. C. Felker of Concord, Somerset county, has bucks of this breed for sale, also from a Vermont sheep breeder.]

For the Maine Parmer.

To Dry Sweet Corn for Succotash. Take sweet corn when it is full, and with a sharp knife cut the kernels about half off, and

The last of this, and the first of next month We are aware that at this late day, and in this Agricultural Miscellany.

The Thorough Farmer.

The Thorough Farmer.

The thorough farmer loves his calling. A ripe scholar cannot be made of a person who has no love of books, nor a first class sailor out of a lad who regards his ship as a prison, and has the same dread of tar that he would of leprosy, nor a mechanic who handles a jack-plane as though it were hanic who handles a jack-plane as though it were hanic who handles a jack-plane as though it were hanic who handles a jack-plane as though it were hanic who handles a jack-plane as though it were the crop is healthy, by the liability to this disease is acknowledged, and information is sought both with regard to this and other fungoid diseases of the grape with the merchant, manufacturer and mechanic, and it

the merchant, manufacturer and mechanic, and it nust underlie the success of the thorough farmer.

A farmer who has no deep, well-set love for his tions on this subject it may be useful to describe alling, no pride of occupation, will be one who skept in his calling by mere force of circumstances over which he has no control, and he will leave. It is believed by some that fungi will only atplow in the field when he can find more agreea- tack disorganized tissue; in other words, that it

On the other hand, point out to me the man who sees in the few or many acres with which he is blessed, the place of all others most loved for life's labor; who feels when he looks upon his ripening crops as the true artist feels when he sees the canvas under his touch growing into beautiful and life like proportions; to whom the bleating of flocks and the lowing of herds is music sweeter than that of tympan or harp; who looks upon reclaimed lands made rich and valuable by Diversity of oninion on this subject is of all things. weeter than that of tympan or harp; who looks upon reclaimed lands made rich and valuable by his prudent and patient toil much as the philanthropist looks upon the reclaimed inebriate; show me such a man and you show me one who will never willingly be allured from his plow and harrow by other and lighter occupations.

The thorough bred farmer starts with the purpose of dwardening to the fullest conversation.

The thorough bred farmer starts with the purpose of dwardening to the fullest conversation.

pose of developing to the fullest compensating extent the land he caltivates. Every acre of arable land has its exact yielding capacity, just as truly as every perfect steam engine has its maximum of power. And it is the life business of your composer. And it is the life business of your composer. power. And it is the life business of your complete farmer to find that capacity; to ascertain what quantity of a given crop can be secured from a certain quantity of certain land. For this he studies the soil and situation of each separate tield, and from his studies he makes up his agrissiance. Itseffect on plants are to retard growth, prevent thorough maturing of the plant, and thus

cultural chart.

Without this study he could not be a thorough farmer. He will put his corn where he should have planted his oats; will use his southern exposure for crops requiring but little sun or protection, and the more delicate productions of his invariably commences on the underside of the farm where an easterly storm that would leave leaves; its first appearance is that of a white

think of working his land without food, than he and becomes of a brown color, under the influence rould his cattle. Some, however, go on the of the sun. This brown, burnt, or scalded ap-

must be prompt and seasonable. He must plow and plant within a certain time, or else he might as well not plant. When you see a farmer who take the prompt and seasonable. He must plow ers do not recognize it as such.

When this destruction of foliage reaches a certain point the young shoots remain green, and the is eternally three weeks too late, you may see a wood never ripens. The fruit will also ripen im-

thorough farmer knows that the seed he uses is the type of the crop. It is to him what the compass is to the mariner, or the well chosen stock of desease distinct from either of those mentioned

Who will carry out every letter of his instructions. Catawba and Isabella bear abundantly and riped in perfection." On the other hand, it would appear that vines on clayey or strong loamy soils every acre of grain. If you observe a little, you were annually, more or less, subject to this malawill see poor farms, poor farmers and poor help generally in company.

handy, will do more work on a farm than four pairs of balky, bad cattle, and eat but half as considered proof against all diseases, has suffered much. One pair of prime horses are worth half-a-dozen old "hacks." Some farms appear to be ter from northern Pennsylvania remarks that, "in

They can no more afford to do this, if they were prompted by nothing more than a love of gain, than the engineer can suffer his fire to go out and Monthly Report.

his engine to become rusty.

The farmer must also be careful how much stock he keeps. The farmer who knows his business is perfectly aware that he cannot over-stock Very few farmers make any use of this account of the project of th

expense.

The complete farmer needs a thrifty, capable wife. There are some who attempt farming without the aid of female care or the support of sum, we shall have a manure that will exert a trne man needs, and that every woman can utter.

The thorough farmer can challenge criticism and inspection of his labors.

He is an an independent man—yes, the independent man of the world. Hundreds of farmers the mill, and in possession of all is accessed properties are not independent men. It is only the good farmer that is independent. The history of commerce shows that ninety out of one hundred merbushes, such for instance, alders, briers, and the chants fail; but when money is scarce, and famine or poverty pinches, the purchaser first selects their presence is always undesirable, and an obthe farmer, because he produces the absolute new stacle to the successful cultivation of the same, cessaries of life. There are those with less than a score of acres of land, who are as independent the cider mill.—O. P. W. in Germaniown Tele

The farmers as a class are the healthiest men graph. in the world. The thorough farmer in the ordinary pursuit of his legitimate business, obeys the laws of health more rigidly than any other man

Mildew.

From recent correspondence, it is evident that the remarks on grape mildew, in the last month-ly report, were timely, and touched a subject of

e employment.

On the other hand, point out to me the man While this may in general be true, yet it is well

clover untouched will utterly destroy what he has planted.

It does not expect to develop the full power of his land without feeding it, and he feeds it with food adapted to its wants. The study of manure face of the foliage. As it continues to develop, nonce pathic principle.

If he would develop the strength of his land, he is l

perfectly, if at all, and many of the berries remain green on the bunches-an appearance by no Have the best seed and use it carefully. The means rare in the Isabella and other well known

pass is to the mariner, or the well chosen stock of desease distinct from either of those mentioned goods to the merchant. He continually hears bivine Providence repeating the language of inspiration, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He will not use, except from due necessity, seed that is not the best he can commended with mildewed leaves."—Mays accompanied with mildewed leaves."—Mays accompanied with mildewed leaves."—Mays accompanied with mildewed leaves. "He will use care in the selection of out-door that the nature of the soil has a decided influence of the soil has a decided nelp. He will not have a set of lazy fellows about ence; on well drained, or on gravelly and sandy nim, who eat like cormorants and move like soils the rot is seldom seriously injurious. "My ones, for it would spoil his whole plan of opera- soil," writes one, "is gravelly sand, with, pertions; an essential part of the plan being that haps, not more than two per cent. of organic mateverything about the farm is to be well and ter. I have no trouble with rot or mildew: I am omptly done. He must have men under him | well sheltered on the north and west, and both ho will carry out every letter of his instructions. | Catawba and Isabella bear abundantly and ripen

which is to be rooted up on account of losses from rot. Much can be gleaned from casual remarks.

A letter before us mentions a case of rot occurring in the Delaware grape, where the vines were highly manured. It is generally allowed that of all cultivated varieties the Delaware is, perhaps, the most exempt from rot. The Concord, heretofore Some farms appear to be ter from northern Pennsylvania remarks that, "in tocked from hospitals.

Farmers cannot afford to leave their cattle unged, uncleaned, unsheltered and overworked.—

our mountain ranges we are not troubled with grape rot." Another, from an eastern county of the State, informs us that "all my grapes have

Apple Pumice.

Very few farmers make any use of this article. twenty years, he has lost enough to build him a house; or one cow less than the capacity of his farm would allow of, he has lost enough in the same time to have built him a barn.

He must have the power of combination, and be able to carry on half a dozen things at the same time without neglecting any of them. Gen. Hooker fights a division splendidly, but his powtime without neglecting any of them. Gen. Hooker fights a division splendidly, but his powers of combination are said to be defective. Some farmers succeed well on a single field of corn, but when it comes to combining, they are at fault.

He carefully gathers and turns to good account was an explaint of the surface, and even the roots appearing from the surface, and even the roots appearing to be affected by its action to almost an equally fatal extent as the tops. But there are when it comes to combining, they are at lault.

He carefully gathers and turns to good account the entire products of his farm. Some farmers fail when they reach this point. There are stacks of hay so constructed that they will gather water like a sponge. Your thorough farmer avoids in submarine beds, contain, invariably, a large He is an intelligent farmer and can assign a reason for every important step he takes. He injurious to vegetables in a concentrated form, reason for every important step he takes. Its takes an agricultural paper and keeps pace with the agricultural literature of the day. He knows better than to put fifteen acres of ground into corn, when he can by proper attention to three acres take off a large crop at less than half the acres take off a large crop at less than half the without the aid of female care or the support of female sympathy, but it is a stupid operation.—
In every properly conducted farm-house there must of necessity be matronly care: to produce seasonable meals; to superintend the dairy; to keep in order the ward-robe; to guard against wastefulness, extravagance, and above all, to speak the gracious words of cheer and comfort that every trne man needs, and that every woman can utter. powerfully corrective and genially modifying in-duence—that of fermentation. Owing to these causes and principles, apple pumice deposited in the hog yard in the autumn, even when fresh from the mill, and in possession of all its acetose prinbushes, such for instance, alders, briers, and the

Says a writer in the Agriculturest, when I was laws of health more rigidly than any other man in the class of laborers.

Finally, the yeomanry of our country by their position, education and employment, are the country's strength and hope. Without overlooking or undervaluing for a moment the service that has been rendered the nation by bankers and merchants and publicists and manufacturers and merchanics in this hour of our nation's history, still I repeat that the farmers are the strength and hope of our country.—Providence Press.

Says a writer in the Agriculturist, when I was a boy in the north of Vermont, we used to feed dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. Owing the feeding too much dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. Owing the feeding too much dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. Owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. Owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, and dry hay and oats, unless the horses had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time. Owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and the heaves, which was very common among them at that time.

Mints for the Mousehold.

Pickles. In pickling peppers, care should be had to select only such as are perfectly fresh and sound. They should be immersed for eight or ten days in brine, changing the brine each day, and be deposited in some place moderately warm and dry. ome extract the seeds, as their retention render them too hot and pungent for most palates, and is thought to detract much from their goodness, especially after they have acquired age. A very excellent stuffing for peppers is made by chopping white cabbage very fine, and mixing with it cinnamon, mace, cloves, and nasturtiums. The peppers are to be slit carefully, and drained of their excels without coarifying or in any way injuring eeds, without scarifying or in any way injuring the pulp, and the stuffing introduced previously to their being deposited in the jars. Some re-commend saving them up, and putting them into sharp vinegar, strongly spiced. Tomatoes may be prepared in a similar manner, or they may be pickled along with the peppers in the same jar. It is bad policy to permit either tomatoes or pep-pers to become hard and tough before pickling, as they are then much less wholesome, not so pal-

atable, and far less likely to keep well.

Nasturtiums, when designed for pickles, should be taken from the vines when small and green. As soon as pickled, they should be immersed in a solution of salt and water, which should be changed once every four or five days. When ready for pickling, the brine should be decanted, and scalding vinegar poured on; they can then be seasoned at pleasure, though most persons prefer them

Mangoes are prepared by removing the seeds and filling the cavity with pulverized or crushed cloves, nutmegs, strips of horse radish, cinnamon, string beans, flag root, nasturtiums, radish tops, young onions, &c. They should be previously soaked in salt water for several days.

Canning Tomatoes.

The Valley Farmer gives the following as its experience in preserving tomatoes: We pick our tomatoes, wash and peel; then boil slightly and stir for five or ten minutes, so as to be sure to expel all the air; then heat the bottles, and fill, corking up instantly. If not corked up at once, and when full, the contents will settle, and leave a vacant space. The cork should be a short one, and pushed down below the level of the top of the bottle neck—this filled up with melted sealing wax. This is our mode. We have never lost a bottle nor had the least change take place in the fruit. We have kept it—and generally do—a year, or a year and a half, always with perfect success. We have now a quart bottle filled, which we shall not break till next summer, when it will be two years old. We have no thought at all of its spoiling. Oyster cans are equally good, only there will be a tin taste, not agreeable. In this process, heat drives out the air, and the

glass keeps it out. This preserves the fruit. But there is some fruit that will not preserve account of the fixed air in this nature. Pears, on the other hand, are readi-

There is another way to preserve fruit, the airpump. Pump out the air, and your fruit is safe, regardless of the vacuum in the vessel. Fruit may be preserved with or without sugar; but it should be boiled with sugar. Boil first, then apply the sugar; or, heat your syrup, and pour over your fruit. This leaves the taste of the fruit distinct. One thing more; use only the purest and best refined sugar-sugar without taste whatever odor or flavor there is, it goes into the

Leaky Roofs.

I have great pity for the people, and for the ladies especially, who live beneath a "leaky roof," and a magnanimous desire to preserve the patience and confer a favor on the dear creatures, and the rest of mankind, induces me to send you the following recipe, instead of making it, as a grasping fellow might, "a close monopoly by pacent right." Take pure white lead, and mix with boiled oil until it is about the thickness of thin paint. Add to this common sand, such as is used in plastering, until the paint is about the con-sistency of mortar. The cement is now ready for use, and may be applied to leaks in roofs, or around chimneys, with a trowel or case-knife. When dry, it will be as hard as stone, and will When dry, it will be as hard as stone, and will do excellent "picket duty" in preventing demoralized raindrops from straggling down through shaky places in the shingles. In reference to this recipe, I can say, in the language a certain rural editor who advised his readers to purchase a certain kind of soap because it was "sure to clean dirty men's faces," I have tried it, and know it to be good.—Cor. Dollar Newspaper.

How to Improve Candles If you use home-made candles, purify the taladd a little alum; and never use your candles any sooner than you would soap, until they are at least six months old. Pack them in bran, and set them away in a cool, dry place, and see how much they improve by age. It is well to mix much they improve by age. It is well to mix beef and mutton tallow, but the proportion of the latter should be small, because it sometimes gives a disagreeable odor. All good tallow is white, firm, and brittle, and dipped candles can only be made of it in mild weather. Be careful to use nothing but fine, white clean cotton yarn for wicking.

Excellent Corn Bread.

I have often eaten corn bread made by many different persons, and in many different ways, but never ate any that could compare favorably with that made in the following manner, either fresh, or when from one to four days old: one pint sifted meal, half pint wheat flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful soda, milk and cream in equal pro-portions, to make a stiff batter. Bake one and a half hours in a moderate oven. It must not be browned, but should be of a nice yellow color. Eat with molasses made from the sugar tree, or of nice white sugar.

Green Tomato Pickles

Slice the tomatoes, with one-eighth to one-sixth Slice the tomatoes, with one-eighth to one-sixth as many onions; lay them down in jars, sprinkling in fine salt at the rate of about an ordinary teacupful to eight gallons of sliced fruit. Let them stand over night, drain; add a few green cayenne pepper pods and nasturtiums. Chop until not larger than grains of corn; drain thoroughly, pack in jars, adding white mustard seed, unground cinnamon, and bruised (not ground) cloves. Pour on cold vinegar, cover with a plate within the jar, to keep the pickle under the vinegar.

Slice the tomatoes, place a layer of them in the bottom of an earthern dish, cover with bread crumbs, profusely seasoned; add another layer of tomatoes and cover over with bread crumbs as before; and when the dish is filled, place on the top a piece of butter. Put the dish into a moderate oven, and if two layers of tomatoes fill it twenty minutes will be long enough for them to be sufficiently cooked.

Tomato Ketchup.

One bushel of tomatoes boiled soft and forced One bushel of tomatoes boiled soft and forced through a fine wire seive;—add one-half a gallon of vinegar,—one and one-half pints of salt,—two ounces of cloves,—one-quarter pound of all-spice, three ounces of Cayenne pepper,—three table-spoonfuls of black pepper,—and five heads of garlic, skinned and separated.—Boil about three hours or until reduced to about one-half,—and they better witches the relations.

and those under him that a

New York :

While the army itself may be considered safe enough it is most certain that if the enemy have the advantage

f greater numbers, flanking movements will composed oscirans to retreat across the Tennessee in case rein

Union Feeling in East Tennessee. The ad

ent of Gen. Burnside at the head of the Union

orces into East Tennessee was the signal for th

nost affecting and enthusiastic demonstrations of

attachment to the old flag, and delight at the re-

lease of the loyal people from rebel despotism .-

The following is an extract from a private letter

from Capt. W. H. Harris a member of Gen.

Burnside's staff to his father, Senator Harris of

"As we approached the settled part of the cou

try, we were greeted everywhere with shouts for the Union, cheers for the old flag, and the most

Yankees; and some of the people would scarcely

ask for pay for the forage which we had seized to

the rebel cause.

'Glory be to God, the Yankees have come

been hidden in mattresses and under carpets. It now floats to the breeze at every staff in East

Tennessee. Ladies wear it—carry it—wave it Little children clap their hands and kiss it."

THE RAILROAD EMBEZZLEMENT. In allusion

the recent fraudulent appropriation of the pro-

perty of the Maine Central Railroad by its late

"Mr. Noyes arrived home on Saturday last,

and is now with his family. Negotiations for a complete settlement of the claims of the road have

The Bangor Whig publishes a report from

thighs fractured. Among the wounded men in

hospital ship Cosmopolitan, are the following

Isaac Perkins, Co. A, 8th Maine, gunshot wound

day morning last, Mr. Eben Williams, of that

city, met with an accident at Starrett's ship-yard.

where he was employed, from the effects of which

he died very soon after. Mr. Williams was upon

a staging, four or five feet above the ground, and

was carrying a heavy jack-screw, when he made a

mis-step and fell from the staging, the jack-screw

and some planks from the staging, falling upon

him. He lived but a short time after the acci-

take place at City Hall, Portland. An admission

The railroad bridge of the Kennebec

the repairs are completed the bridge will

for the season, on the night of the 22d of Sept.

lee formed in some localities to the thickness of

a quarter of an inch, and many vines and green

stronger and safer than ever before.

in left wrist; Enos Foster, Co. B, 9th Maine

shell wound, right side shoulder.

Superintendent, the Waterville Mail says :

WASAINGTON ing the account Chattanooga, quarter—admi

Maine Farmer. Augusta, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer wil be credited in accordance with our new mailing method The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for

A subscriber desiring to change the post offic direction of his paper must communicate to us the nam of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwis we shall be unable to comply with his request.

moneys remitted by him.

Notice.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now engaged in canvassing Cum berland County.

Mr. V. Darling will visit Hancock County during the

Light and Darkness.

A few years ago a theory was promulgated that darkness was beneficial, or an advantage in feeding and fattening animals. That cattle, sheep pige, poultry, indeed any animal, if keep in dark place, would keep more quiet and still, and as a natural consequence, would require less to eat, and fatten on less food than if allowed to enjoy the full blaze of day. The theory sceme plausible, and many began to practice upon it Experience, that prover of all things, does not warrant the truth of it. Indeed, a little reflection would teach us that it is neither safe no profitable to run contrary to the laws of nature in matters of diet and regimen, or many other things. Light, or day, was made for activity for stimulus to the powers and energies of organic life, and those organs, whether of animal or vegetable systems, are in best order and most healthy, that have their due proportion of it. On the other hand darkness or the natural oc currence called night, is conducive to rest, repose, and the cessation of active operations. A due mixture or proportion of each, and each in its proper period, is absolutely necessary to health, and the breaking in upon these laws, or substitut ing one for the other, night for day, is productive of derangement of the natural system and of ill health. It has been found that the flesh of those animals fed in darkness and deprived of the exercise and excitements they would enjoy in daylight, is of a different character from that fattened under reverse influences. It may take a little less food to bring them up to a given point o

fatness, but it has not so much sweetness-har

less consistency or firmness of fibre, and is more

flabby and soft than the other.

Observation, as well as direct experiment proves that the health of individuals who turn night into day, either in the pursuits of what they call pleasure, or in accordance with the ar rangements of business, as watchmen, and operatives who do night work in factories and other establishments, soon fail in health, and lose their accustomed activity and energies which they ex hibited when they worked in the day time and slept during the night. We have read of an experiment made by one of the Generals of the French army, during one of the wars in which that Government was engaged. The object was to ascertain whether he could not obviate the trouble of marching under the hot sun in the day time by sleeping during the day and marching ir the night. A portion of the army was selected and ordered to march during the night, instead of the day, the same distance that the other portion marched in the day time. The experiment was rendered conclusive, says the writer, by permitting the soldiers after their night's journey to day light, and to rest from labor during the remainder of the day. It was found after some time had elapsed, that the soldiers who had marched in the night and took their rest by day, suffered more fatigue and more from disease than those who continued to march in the sultry heat of sunlight, and took their natural rest by night. It might be said that they could see to avoid many obstacles, and hence one reason why they had less fatigue by their day marching than by night marching. Granting this to have due effect, it cannot account for the whole of the difference.

We have noticed similar effects on those opera tives in factories who work during night in the same rooms and at the same employment of others during day.

The inference of practical value to be draw from this, is to have a due share of light for your stables, for your piggeries, for your poultry house as well as the premises occupied by yourselves and let the day be used for labor and exercise and the night for sleep and repose. This is Nature's law, and Nature always makes you pay penalty for breaking any of her statutes.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE WEATHER for the ending Sept. 27th, 1863:

Sept. 21st—A. M. overcast with occasional sprinkle P. M. fair; warmest for day, 58 deg. at 1 P. M.; wind 3. W. shower in night. 22nd-Fine; cool; warmest for day 55 deg. at noon 23rd—Heavy killing frost last night; water congeal ed; fine, cool; warmest for day 51 deg. at noon; wine

N. W.

24th—Fair; frost last night; warmest for day 55 deg.
at 2 P. M.; wind S. W. strong.

25th—A. M. foggy; damp; warmest for day 53 deg.
at noon; began raining at 3½ P. M. centinued all P. M.
and night; wind N. E.

and night; warmest for day; ended in night; warmest for day 46 deg. at noon; wind N. E.

27th—Fair; warmest for day 55 deg. at 1 P. M.:

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS. W. would like a report of the doings at each of our County Agricultural Exhibitions or Fairs, for publication in the Farmer. We do not expect, neither have we space for an elaborate report from each society, but give us the outlines of the proceedings and such notes and observations as the occasion may suggest. We shall endeavor to attend a few of those most conveniently situated, but must depend on our friends for reports from most of them. Send in your notes as soon as possible after the Fairs, that we may have time to arrange them for publication.

Horse FAIR. The Waterville Horse Associa tion, as we learn from the Mail, is making ar rangements for a horse Fair, to be held on the grounds of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society, on the 20th and 21st of October. Parties are now at work upon the track, which will be put in splendid condition; \$800 will be offered in premiums; many horses of fast reputation will be on the track; many gentlemen promptly interested in the improvement of this class of stock will be present, and a large gathering and a pleasant time is confidently expected, if the weather

The Bangor Whig says the droves of cattle from the eastward-from Aroostook County and the adjacent parishes of New Brunswick-have been numerous there for the past few weeks. Droves of from 100 to 400 head have passed through the city for the west as often as two or

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK. Franklin, at Farmington, Wednesday, September 30. and Thursday, October 1st. West Penobscot, at Dexter, Tuesday ar Wednesday, September 29th and 30th.

According to the Whig, the potato busi ness is quite lively in Bangor, and large quantities are being sent off. The price is 45 cents per bushel. Present indications are that they will not be so generally affected by the rot as was

The interest in military operations during the cal position of affairs in Middle and Eastern tion in this State, compiled from the official re army in a strong position at Chattanooga, await- 17,533. The total vote in 1862 was 87,639 ng reinforcements to enable him again to make a showing an increase this year of 30,660. forward movement. Although the results of the everse on our side, no advantage has been gained by the rebel forces to compensate for the terrible loss of officers and men and for their failure to realize the grand objects of the attack, the destruction of Rosecrans' army and the repossession of Chattanooga. The rebel papers freely express the whole movement, involving immense efforts

their disappointment at the results, and regard and sacrifice on their part, as anything but a success. It is not to be expected, however, that the rebel commanders will forego their determination to carry out if possible the objects of the campaign. The very existence of the Confederacy i staked upon the issue, and we may look for a speedy and desperate renewal of the conflict. Meanwhile, we have implicit confidence in the ability of Gen. Rosecrans not only to maintain the vantage ground he has so skilfully gained in Tennessee, but with the aid of the reinforcements now pressing forward to his relief, to strike another and decisive blow at the rebellion.

The rumors of a forward movement by Gen. Meade, seem to have no other foundation than an active reconnoissance by his cavalry, to ascerain the actual strength and position of the rebel orces, and an occasional demonstration for the ourpose of deterring Lee from sending further recements to Bragg. The true plan of operaions in Virginia at present seems to be, evidentv. to hold Lee in his position on the Rapidan. hile all our available forces are concentrated a Chattanooga for the coming struggle.

The expedition into Texas, as we learn ate arrival from New Orleans, is progressing vorably. The troops engaged in the Sabine Pass monstration, have been joined to the force adrancing by way of Brashear City and Berwick Bay, which will thereby be so greatly strengthened as to ensure the success of the movement in that direction. The co-operating movement of

naking in New Orleans. The opportunity for a ccessful demonstration afforded by the absence, n Georgia, of the rebel troops defending Mobile, gives color to the suggestion, although it is not unlikely that both movements may be set down in the programme of Gen. Banks and simultaneous-

y prosecuted with advantage. We continue to receive favorable reports of the operations of Gen. Blunt in Arkansas. The occupation of Little Rock, the capital of the State, has put a finishing blow to the rebellion in that region. The Union army is being largely increased by accessions from among the people, while deserters are fearfully thinning the ranks of the rebels.

We hear but little from Charleston. Active

Mexico, Dura Bradford; Woodstock, Herrick C. Davis. PENOBSCOT. Union—Bangor, George Stetson, John A. Poters, George Varney; Bradley, James J. Norris; Burlington, Joseph W. Porter; Coriuna, Mark F. Hamilton; Etna, Otis L. Carter; Exeter, John W. Osgood; Hampden, Amasa K. Walker; Hermon, John Kimball; Kenduskeag, Richard M. Dolliver; Legrange, Hazen W. Danforth; Mattawamkeag, Alvin Haynes; Oldtown, Horace J. Nickerson; Plantation, No. 5, Samuel L. Kimball; Stetson, Lewis Barker. perations of Gen. Blunt in Arkansas. The oc-

We hear but little from Charleston. Active preparations are reported in progress for the bombardment of the city by Gen. Gilmore, orders having been given him by the government to leave not one stone upon another unless it is surrendered into our hands. Gen. Gilmore will follow his instructions to the letter.

Kimball; Stetson, Lewis Barker.
PISCATAQUIS. Union—Abbot, James Foss; Brownwille, Charles L. Dunning; Parkman, Eben D. Wade.
SAGADAHOC. Union—Bath, James Drummond, Geo. F. Patten; Bowdoinham, Constant Quinman; Georgetown, John Hunt; Richmond, Arthur Deering.
SOMERSET. Union—Athens, Stephen L. Tobey; Fairfield, Daniel Allen; Palmyra, Zebulon Manter; Ripley, avid Cyphers; Skowhegan, Greenlief L. Hill; Stetson, Lewis Barker.
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low his instructions to the letter.

Augusta Lyceum Redivivus. We learn that the young men of this city desirous of contributing to the moral and intellectual improvement of the community, have organized an association under the name of the Augusta Lyceum. At a meeting held on Saturday evening, last the following officers were chosen: J. M. Meserve, President; Gardiner C. Vose, Vice President; R. E. Emerson, Secretary; H. P. Osgood, Treasurer; Chas. H. True, J. W. Wheeler, J. H. Manley, Directors. It is proposed to have a course of lectures delivered during the ensuing season, and the Directors have taken measures to secure the services of distinguished gentlemen for the purpose. Tickets for the course \$1,50; for a single leave of the services of the services of distinguished gentlemen for the purpose. Tickets for the course \$1,50; for a single leave of leave the services of the se pose. Tickets for the course \$1,50; for a single Perkins.

to light. We learn that Mr. Geo. W. Viles of and commodious boat at East Boston, to alternate New Portland, a patent churn agent, has been de- with the Eastern Queen next season on the route tected in several forgeries upon several banks in between Boston and Gardiner, thus forming the State, using the name of his father-in-law, daily line for the transportation of freight and Mr. Cutts of New Sharon, for the purpose. passengers. The engines and other machinery Forged paper to the amount of \$8,000 or \$9,000 are being manufactured at the Atlantic Works has been discovered; \$5000 upon the State Bank | East Boston. The company are also building in this city, and \$3,900 upon the Skowhegan river boat of 200 tons, to convey passengers and Banks. The forgery was first discovered by Wm. freight from Augusta to Gardiner in connection R. Smith, Esq. Cashier of the State Bank. It is with the larger steamers, and are extending their understood that has Viles decamped to parts un- wharf accommodations in the latter place to cor-

A grand trial of speed is to come off at the boats, the terminus of the route for the large State Trotting Park in this city on Thursday af-steamers being established at Gardiner. ternoon of this week. Geo. M. Robinson, Augusta, enters bay gelding Plow Boy, Henry Norcross, Augusta, enters grey gelding, Whirlwind, nian Hall on Friday evening last, passed off in and E. L. Norcross, Hallowell, enters brown the most satisfactory manner. The attendance mare Lady Norcross, for a Sweepstakes of \$150- was good, and the entire entertainment was of mile heats, three in five. The match will be a more than ordinary excellence. Mrs. Wildes. of spirited and closely contested one, and from the New York, sang several songs with fine effect reputation of the horses, excellent time may be and was warmly applauded. Mr. Owen's perexpected. They have all made a show in the formance on the violin was not inferior to that of

THE HEROES OF FORT WAGNER. The following ton, exhibited a voice of remarkable smoothnes non-commissioned officers and privates of Maine depth and power, lacking only cultivation to give regiments have been granted furloughs by Gen. him rare eminence as a bass singer. The orchestra, Gilmore for distinguished bravery in the trench-

J. H. Damon, S. Clough, J. Stearns, H. L. Bixby, C. A. York, T. W. Treadwell, G. R. Holt, the pleasure of the occasion. F. E. Searney, George Taylor, 9th Maine. C. M. Moore, 11th Maine.

We inadvertently neglected to give the Ban-

for the hair, called "Carle's Reproductor," and by all who appreciate and enjoy a truly artistic find it an excellent article for the toilet. It and intellectual entertainment. arrests the falling off of the hair, stimulates its growth, gives it a brilliant and beautiful lustre, ing columns that Harrington, the favorite ven-

placed on our table some handsome specimens of munity. the Williams apple, from a tree on his premises, which has yielded bountifully this year. This is County Agricultural Society, will be held at Wisa splendid fall apple and should have a place in casset on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October. every orchard. Mr. Bowditch will be glad to The annual address will be delivered by S. I furnish scions to any one who may wish them. Boardman, E-q., of South Norridgewock.

The potato rot has made its appearance in A pic-nic party of the Sons of Temperance Nova Scotia. The Pictou Chronicle says it is from Bangor will celebrate the anniversary of the

The State Election.

The Kennebec Journal of last week contains a past week has chiefly been absorbed by the criti-Tennessee. Full details of the battles of the 19th turns. The total vote in 476 cities, towns and and 20th, will be found in our columns. The plantations, is 118,299. Cony, 67,916; Bradlatest intelligence leaves Gen. Rosecrans with his bury, 50,366; scattering, 17. Majority for Cony

The following is a list of the Senators electer two days' fighting may be regarded as a severe in the several counties, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Smith of Lincoln, were chosen or the Union ticket:

Androscoggin—Jere Dingley, Jr., Aubura.
Cumberland—Samuel E. Spring, Portland; Levi Cram
Bridgton; Daniel Elliot, Brunswick; John H Philbrick, Standish. Aroostook-Parker P. Burleigh, Linneus

Franklin-Wm. H. Josselyn, Phillips. Hancock-Thomas Warren, Deer Isle; John Millike Kennebec-Dennis L. Milliken, Waterville; Josep Sanborn, Readfield; Josiah True, Litchfield.

Knox—George A. Starr, Rockland; John B. Walker

Lincoln—Joseph E. Smith, Wiscasset.
Oxford—Rufus S. Stevens, Paris; George B. Barrow ryeburg.

Penobscot—Osgood N. Bradbury. Springfield; A. D.

Manson, Bangor; Charles Beale, Hudson.
Piscataquis—Elias J. Hale, Foxoroft.
Scyadahoc — Josiah Merrow, Bowdoinham
Someract—David D. Stewart, St. Albans enney, Norridgewock; Waldo-Wm. McGilvery, Searsport; Elias

o 31 Democrats, as follows:

arnham. Washington-S. H. Talbot, East Machias; L. L. Wadsworth, Jr., Pembroke.

York—Luther Sanborn, Parsonfield; Esreff H. Bank
Biddeford; Elisha H. Jewett, South Berwick; The Representatives elected stand 120 Union

Androscoggin. Union—Auburn, Edward T. Little;
Danville, Eben Jordan, Jr.; Durham, Nelson Strout;
Greene, Converse R. Daggett; Lewiston, Nathan W.
Farwell, Nelson Dingley, Jr.; Livermore, Charles W.
Fuller. Democrat—Wales, Harding L. Watts.
Aroosrook. Union—Ashland, David N. Rogers;
Bridgewater, Jonathan Hall; Linneus, Edward S. F. Bridgewater, Jonathan Hall; Linneus, Edward S. F. Nickerson; Lyndon, Cyrus Small; Monticello, Harrison O. Hussey. Democrat—Grant Isle, Alexis Cyr. CUMBERLAND. Union—Brunswick, Marshall Cram; Cape Elizabeth, Isaiah Vickery; Falmouth, Nathaniel Merrill; Freeport, Samuel A. Holbrook; Gorham, Jos. W. Parker; Gray. Robert A. Allen; Portland, John Lynch, Nathan Webb, George W. Woodman, Samuel W. Larrabee; Yarmouth, Reuben Marrill. Democrats—Bridgton, Frederic J. Littlefield; Cumberland, Chas. Wyman. Harpwell Lempel H. Stoyer. Nanles. Dan'! —Bridgion, Frederic J. Litteneder, Cumbertand, Caas-Wyman; Harpswell, Lemuel H. Stover; Naples, Dan'l Richardson; Standish, Frederic Lowell; Westbrook, Francis O. J. Smith; Windham, Jason Webb. Frankklin. Union—Avon, William G. Bradbury; Chesterville, Samuel Wheeler; Jay, Cornelius Stone; New Vineyaid, John J. Stewart. Democrat—Temple,

HANCOCK. Union-Brooksville, Samuel Condon, Jr.

that direction. The co-operating movement of Gen. Heron by way of Red river, has been heard from. He has cleared the country between Red river and Port Hudson of the enemy, driving Gen. Green west of the Atchafalaya with considerable loss. The permanent occupation of Texas is regarded in New Orleans as a fixed fact.

It is strongly intimated however, that the Texas expedition is designed merely as a feint to cover a formidable movement upon Mobile, preparations for which, upon an extensive scale, are making in New Orleans. The opportunity for a few forms of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the country between Red Hancock. Union—Brooksville, Samuel Condon, Jr.; Bucksport, Sylvanus T. Hinks; Eden, Eben M. Hancock. Chiona—Brooksville, Samuel Condon, Jr.; Bucksport, Sylvanus T. Hinks; Eden, Eben M. Hancock. Union—Argusta, Sedia, Dem M. Hancock. Union—Argusta, Joshua S. Turner, Jos. H. Williams; Benton, Albert D. Hinds; Chioa, And Strong M. Means; Surry, Henry J. Milliken. Democrat—Deer Isle, Sullivan Green.

Kennend. The condition of Texas is regarded in New Orleans as a fixed fact.

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Kennend. The Mancock Union—Augusta, Joshua S. Turner, Jos. H. Williams; Benton, Albert D. Hinds; Chioa, And Schot, Phone D. Hancock Union—Augusta, Joshua S. Turner, Jos. H. Williams; Benton, Albert D. Hinds; Chioa, And Schot, Phone D. Handoy, Mariaville, Eben Harden; Sedgwick, Daniel M. Means; Surry, Henry J. Milliken. Democrat—Deer Isle, Sullivan Green.

Kennenden Green. Emery F. Joy. Democrats-Cushing, John Davis, 2d Thomaston, Thomas O'Brien.

Lincoln. Union—Damariscotta, Joseph Day; Dresdan, Daniel Johnson; Southport, Moses E. Pierce;
Westport, Samuel Tarbox. Democratx—Bristol, Arnold Blaney; Jefferson, Elijah Deshon; Waldoboro', Samuel W. Jackson.

OXFORD. Bethel, John Barker; Brownfield, Isaac Spring; Gilead George Burnham; Greenwood, Willard G. Whittle Hebron, Albert Cushman; Hiram, John L. Kimble Mexico, Dura Bradford; Woodstock, Herrick C. Davis

A New STEAMER. We learn that the Kennebe Steam Navigation Company, are building a new known, but active measures have been taken to respond with the proposed enlargement of the business of the Company. Shepard's wharf will hereafter be abandoned as a landing place for the

some artists of far higher pretensions who have visited us. Mr. Sears in his song of the Old Sexconsisting of Mesers. Krebs, Owen, Backus, Barker and Sears, played excellently well, and the

stereoscopic pictures, largely magnified and reflectgor Whig credit for the recapitulation of the Gubernatorial vote which we copied last week from its columns. The editor of the Whig taken its columns. The editor of the Whig takes us severely to task for the omission. We trust that a prompt confession, and a promise which we here statuary, and other remarkable objects of interest statuary, and other remarkable objects of interest by solemnly make, to sin no more in a similar in all parts of the world. An evening cannot be manner, will in some degree atone for our wrong spent more delightfully and profitably than in doing and reinstate us in the good opinion of our witnessing the varied succession of wonderful aggrieved cotemporary. Will that do, Br. stereoscopic effects produced upon the canvass by the instrument. The exhibition was well attend-We have been using recently a preparation ed here, and we trust will be liberally patronized

and effectually removes every vestige of scurf or triloquist and prestidigitateur, will give a couple dandruff from the head. It can be procured of of his inimitable entertainments at Meonian Hall Mr. William Carle at Johnson's Hair Dressing in this city. Mr. Harrington ranks among the Saloon, in the basement of the Stanley House. first of his profession, and is a gentleman in every Our neighbor, Mr. Horace Bowditch has respect worthy of the patronage of the com-

making rapid progress, and in some cases half of order on Tuesday, of this week, by a visit to Wa-

The Battle of Crawford Springs. A correspondent of the New York Tribune

gives the following interesting narrative of the two days' fighting in Georgia, on Saturday and Sunday the 19th and 20th of September: "It appears that two brigades of our reserve corps ar rived on the 18th and were ordered to make a reconnois

"It appears that two brigades of our reserve corps arrived on the 18th and were ordered to make a reconnoissance towards Ringgold. They came upon the advance of Longstreet's corps, and pushed it back for some distance, took a number of prisoners from it, and fully established the anticipated concentration of the enemy on our left. All day Friday, the cavalry covering the front, skirn ished with the different bodies of the enemy, which issued from the various gaps of the Pigeon Mountains, and advancing upon, and again retiring from our line. No serious collision however occurred. Our line was shifted towards Chattanooga, and on Saturday morning appeared as follows: greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partity to the deficient formation of our line of battle. That of the second is justly ascribed to improper tactics on the battle field, and above all the absence of command. The inspiring example set, and influence exercised by the Commander-in-Chief of Stone river were wanting.

the Commander-in-Chief of Stone river were wanting, he having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga before the action was over.

The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The leyal people have cause for self congratulation that the army of the Cummerland was not completely destroyed, and owes profound gratitude to General Thomas On the extreme left Gen. Brannan, next Baird and Reynolds, with Johnson in reserve. In the centre, Palmer on the right of Reynolds, and Van Cleve on his

About 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, a long mass of rebel infantry was seen advancing upon Brannan's division on the extreme left. It first came upon the 2d Brigade (Col. Caxton commanding,) and soon forced it back, despite its determined registrance. The true other one loaded with supporting and wagone loaded with ammunition and supplies we lost a number, being abandoned in the retreat on Sunday. Gen Rosecrans and his Lieutenants were busily engaged of Monday in strengthening their position by field work and reorganizing their commands. brigades of the division at once came to its assistance and succeeded in checking the progress of the rebels, and driving them back; but their column being in turn strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was this assault that they pushed Braunan back to and beyond his position to the line, and thus uncovered the left of Baird's division. Making a prompt use of their advantage, they changed their course to the left, and speedily enveloped Scribner's and King's brigades—the latter of regulars. They were almost surgented but manned to discussangle themselves after a

sounded, but managed to disentangle themselves after a fearful loss. The crushing rebel masses next came upon Johnson's division, and rolled it upon Gen. Reynolds', which also became speedily involved in a desperate and the sweeping fire of some batteries posted under the personal supervision of Gen. Rosecrans, arrested at last the sweeping advance. The divisions rallied, Gen. Thomas ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide of battle was turned in our favor. With cheers Thomas ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide of battle was turned in our favor. With cheers our line advanced, halting only at times to scatter the enemy with musketry. Several times the latter's retreating line stopped and vainly tried to retain their ground, but steadily they were driven from position to position, and by 4 o'clock all the ground lost was nearly recover-

Several batteries belonging to Gen. Baird and Branunmistakable evidences of loyalty. At every house the entire family would appear, often with buckets of fresh water and fruit for the welcome nan's divisions, whose horses had been killed and sup-ports swept away, were retaken, and several hundred prisoners captured. The enemy left all their dead and nearly all their wounded on the field; at least 300 of the former. The robol troops engaging Gen Thomas, belonged to Generals Ricker's and Longstreet's com-mand.

pelonged to Generals Ricker's and Longstreet's com-nand.

At the time the struggle was turning in our favor on was all they had to look to for their winter's food. the left, Bragg's army proper consisting of the corps of Polk and Hill, (formerly Hardec's) moved to a most determined ann well executed attack upon Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions in the centre, Its object was to relieve the defeated rebel right. Palmer and Van Cleve Cleve's divisions in the centre, Its object was to relieve the defeated rebel right. Palmer and Van Cleve Van Cleve's divisions in the centre. Its object was to relieve the defeated rebel right. Palmer and Van Cleve's coon found themselves overpowered, and their divisions breaking. Their complete route was imminent, when Davis' division came to their support on Van Cleve's right. The timely reinforcements at first had the effect of checking the enemy and restoring our line, but the rebel attack was speedily renewed with greater numbers, and the centre was again compelled to yield.

Davis was forced to the right and Van Cleve to the left, and the enemy advanced through the opening made in our line, threatening to take the centre and right by their flanks, as they had done on the left. At this critical juncture Sheridan's division appeare1, and war at once thrown upon the enemy. It stood its ground gallantly, for a while, but becoming soon exposed to a destructive fire, war compelled to fail back. Fortunately the divisions of Gens. Wood and Negley, that had been early withdrawn from Gordon's Mills, when the rebel cause.

'Glory be to God, the Yankees have come!'

'The Flag's come back to Tennessee!' to the rescue.

After a brief contest, the rebels found themselves at the welcomes all along the road, and as we en-tered Knoxville it was past all description. The After a brief contest, the rebest found the there were last matched, and commonced giving way in their turn. Gen. Reynolds having also been sent to the assistance of the centre, after the repulse of the robel right, an advance was ordered, and the original position regained about sunset. About dark the enemy made another people seemed frantic with joy. I never knew what the *Love of Liberty* was before. After two years of servitude under the most tyrannical demonstration with a heavy artillery and musketry fire apon the centre, but eliciting a lively response, they seen abandoned this last effort of the day. Thus ended the battle of the 19th. It had been a dedespotism, they now hold up their heads and thank God that they are free. The old flag has

fensive one on our part, and although we lost no ground, and probably less men and material than the enemy, its result could hardly be claimed as a triumph to the Union arms. No substantial sivantage had been won, and a large portion of our army was badly shattered. large portion of our army was badly shattered.

During the night the disposition of our forces was changed. The line was made to rest along a cross road running north east and south west, and connecting the Rossville and Fayette roads. By this disposition our right was made to rest on Missionary Ridge. The new line was a mile shorter than that of the day before. The different divisions were disposed in this order from right to left. One brigade of Negley's, Johnson's brigade, Palmer's, Reynolds', two brigades of Negley's, Wood's, Palmer's, Reynolds', two brigades of Nogley's, Wood's, Sheridan's and Davis'. Brannan and Van Cleve's formed the reserve. The mounted brigade of Wilder and Minty covered the right flank. Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, a few shots were heard at various points of our most familiar with the whole matter admit that

port of whole volleys announced the recumption of the fight in good carnest.

The firing at once assumed the fiercest character. The road profess to desire nothing more than complete The firing at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by throwing themselves first upon our extreme left formed by Gen. Beatty's brigade of Negley's division. It stood the onset for some time, but finally retired, desiring to unite the two portions of Gen. Negley's command. Gen. Research so ordered Gen. Wood's division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The rebels perceiving the withdrawal of Negley, and believing it to be a retreat in good carnest, quickly also moved upon the centre, and the action speedily became general.

Sept. 9th, published in the New York Herald : Wood, the enemy, after the lapse of an hour or so, seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas.

During the night our troops had constructed along the line, batteries of logs and fence rails, and thus comparatively sheltered they kept up a continuous musketry for upon the enemy. gow are stopped by the Government and wait the decision of a legal tribunal. This drives the last nail in the rebel coffin. No ray of hope from this

fire upon the enemy.

Our artillery was planted upon higher ground in the side illuminates the cause of rebellion. Our artillery was planted upon higher ground in the rear, and fired c. or the infantry. Destructive as our fire was, it did not stay the advance of the rebels. With frantic yells Longstreet's and Hill's corps both came rolling steadily on in columns by batallions. Our centre, weakened to the extent of almost one-third, was not strong enough for success in this equal contest. The hostile mass at last forced Brannan's division to yield its position.

ts position.
In the meantime, as Gen. Reynolds was severely press-spair." ed, Gen. Wood was ordered to march instantly by the left flank, and go to his relief. Davis and Sheridan were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. As the occasion was urgent, Gen. Wood drew in his skirm-Hilton Head, that the finding of the Court Marishers with considerable haste, and the rebels, for the second time, mistaking the withdrawal for a flight, pressed forward like a torrent, and poured musketry, cannister and grape into the flank of the divison, moving upon the double quick.

The men endeavored for a time to keep their files in the men endeavored for a time to keep their files in the charges, and that the judgment being approved by Gen. Gilmore, Col. Rust is

The men endeavored for a time to keep their files in order, but as the pitiless storm of lead and iron continued to be hurled against them, the regiment began to spread out like a fan, until finally they were torn to splinters. This was especially the case with the brigade commanded by Col. Buel. Parker's brigade alone passed on to its destination comparatively intact.

The battle now extended upon its most critical phase. The breaks caused temporarily by shifting the divisions from one point of the line to another, so promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy that they proved fatal, and cost the loss of the day. Davis' division coming up to take Wood's position on the extreme left, was taken with great suddenness and fury to the left flank, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously, the weak remnants of Van Cleve's and Palmer's divisions, exposed by the withdrawal of Davis, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion.

The rout of the left and right was now complete, and when the exertions of Gen. Rosecrans and his staff, who with drawn swords attempted to restore order were with-

The rout of the left and right was now complete, and when the exertions of Gen. Rosecrans and his staff, who with drawn swords attempted to restore order were without avail, streams of demoralized and uncontrollable men, fleeing towards the rear, were all that remained of a large portion of the army. After that fatal break our line of battle was not again re-formed during the day. The army was in fact cut in two, McCook, with Dayis, Sheridan and Wilder, being thrown off to the right, Crittenden, except one brigade of Wood's, being broken in pieces, and Thomas, with his corps, and Johnson's division of McCook's division alone remaining on the left.

son's division of McCook's division alone remaining on the left.

Thomas' division, Negley's, Brannan's and Baird's had been fearfully shaken and much shattered by the fight over the log works, and Reynolds was the only one that retired in tolerable order. Retreat was now the only resort left, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville. Crowds of stragglers, in mob-like disorder, made good speed towards Chattanooga, with the exception of Sheridan's, Davis' and Wilder's divisions, who, cut off from the centre, still struggled as best they could.

On the right the divisions of Baird, Reynolds, Negley and Brannan, and Parker's brigade of Wood's division, alone retained cohesiveness, and took a position along the base of Missionary Mountain, where the Rossville road debouches from there, for another fight. The line was formed so that the left ested upon the Lafayette road, and the right at a Gap, represented by the arc of a circle, and a southeast hill about its centre formed a key to the position.

Between two and three o'clock the enemy approached on the Lafayette road, and moving by the left flank, soon formed for another attack. At first they directed a heavy fire of musketry and artillery upon our position as though meaning to dispirit its defenders before coming to an assault. But the 10,000 or 12,000 men that confronted them, felt that the fate of the army of the Cumberland, and in a great measure that of the Union, depended upon the repulse of the enemy; and when the rebel lines finally came repeatedly to the attack, they advanced but to recoil with severe loss.

Our troops were formed in lines upon the crest, firing one after another they kept up an unbroken fusilade with telling effect. The enemy, consisting of Polk's corps, were not only repelled but thrown into such disorder that Turchin's brigade and other portions of the line followed and took several hundred prisoners.

Towards sunset the enemy were driven back to the creation of the two roads.

ne followed and took several hundred prisoners.

Towards sunset the enemy were driven back to the sition they took when filing out of the Lafayette road, position they took when filing out of the Lafayette road, and abandened the contest.

When Thomas' division were most severely pressed, in the afternoon, it looked as though they would again have to succumb to superior numbers. They were gladdened and encouraged by the advent of the right of Mitchell's and Whitsker's brigades of the reserve corps, under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger himself. With this accession of strength our ability to maintain our position was no longer doubted.

Soon after General Granger had reported to General Thomas, his two brigades were sent out on the road under command of General Steadman to retake an ammunition train that had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

They came upon a large rebel force and after a severe conflict, drove them away.

While Gen. Thomas was making his gallant fight, Sheridan and Davis had managed, after being much out up, to work their way to the Rossville road, with the remainder of their divisions, and fell back to Chattanooga.

At night Gen. Thomas fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, after bringing away all the wounded, transportation and other material within reach. An Affecting Scene in Prison. A writer in the Portland Courier describing a recent visit to the State Prison at Thomaston, gives the following account of an affecting interview with some of the female prisoners incarcerated there for crime. However abandoned and fallen these unfortunate may have become, the love of the mother for her reach.

White the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The failure of the first day was partially due to the children shines through the stains of sin and

shame with a redeeming glory which almost atones for a life of wrong-doing: "In the same corridor were the female Stat prisoners. There were three of them. Fallen efore you thus. Let punishment "take any ther shape but that." Women in State prison, with murderers and desperate men! And yet to such a strait can they fall! One of these is woman past the middle age. She is an incen-liary, and she tarries within the grated cell for years. The others are much younger women. One has five years and the other six, for stealing. They are eloquent with the pathos of Irish vivacity in pleading for mercy. One of them has left four children behind, and the others two. The passionate agony for their children spoke out in every motion. In the love of a mother for her children, arisocracy, or wealth, or refinement has no pre-eminence. There is a chord in every wo-man's heart that responds to that passion.— Deeper than the love of life is the love of a mother for her child. And so with these sinning, fal-len women. "My children. Give me but my children, and I will be your contented prisoner for life!" The wail of the little ones seemed to one of them, "that they will give my oldest girl away?" "Very likely," said I. "It will be good for her to be well brought up. How old is she?" Eleven. Can I have her back when I get out?" Perhaps so." "I will have her back, (said the frantic mother,) if I have to tear her away by main strength! And so they chafed of her whelps. "Tell me, sir, how long you think I must stay here?" I said, "suppose we call it I said, "suppose we call it ive years and a half." don't you say so! I shall be a grey haired woman then , my hair is turning now with my troubles. Nothing was asked for—no complaint—no privi-lege desired; all was absorbed in the one over mastering, consuming, yearning for their chil-dren. It is one of the mysteries of life, that any thing—degradation, poverty, crime—may come but that spark burns clear as the ambient light of heaven. Said one of them, coolly, dispassion ately, "hanging this hour would be welcomed, if

greater. The heart of every parent must ache for these desolate women, however just their sen-But, we must let these women moan for their children and their crimes, which brought them of staff. We cannot help them, and pity is sooth-

for the dreary years ahead, I am not to see my children." It struck me that five and six years

was one term of punishment, and separation from children for that time was quite another and s

·THE NECESSITY OF A REBEL VICTORY AT CHATbeen received. In an editorial it claims a victory Northern Georgia for Gen. Bragg, but says We suppress exultation at the thought of what ret remains to be done, and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by failing to com-plete the work. Situated as Rosecrans is, the rictory that does not disperse or capture his whol army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and chiefly hat the gallant Hood has sealed his Rosecrans must not only be heaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee, otherwise the battle had not as

It this stronghold is not wrenched from him now, it will hardly be hereafter. If he holds it he holds a point d'appui from which he may at any moment strike at the very vitals of the Confeder He holds a region pestilent with dissatis-on, that needs only the presence of a Yankee army to ripen it into full treason. He holds the country that must supply meat for our army, nitre for our powder mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. The to fight freely for the defence of their own homes, or to possession of that country is of indispensable be dragged to the cannon's month to feed an alien strug necessity to us; it is the prize for which Bragg gle in the heart of a district of a foreign and unhealthy rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has achievement of the war.'

are of a circle. On leaving the mortar it grace-fully moves on, climbing up and up into the heavens till it is nearly or quite a mile above the earth, and then it glides for a moment, apparently in a horizontal line; but quickly you see that the little Sawyer and Flynn are confined in a sort of cage fiery orb is on the home stretch describing the segment of the circle. A shell from a Parrott rifled gun in going two and a half miles deviates green a straight line not quite so much as a shell from a mortar. But in passing over this space considerable time is required. The report travels much faster than the shot. A shell from a mortar will make a distance of two miles in about that time. The flash of a gun at night and the white smoke by day, indicate the moment of the discharge, and fifteen or twenty seconds give abundance of time to find a cover in a splinter proof, behind a trench, or something even. It is proof, behind a trench, or something ejse. It is wise and soldierly to do so, but many pay no attention to these hissing, screaming, invisible devils, flying in the day time, except to crack jokes at their expense; or occasionally one pays his life for this foolhardiness."

MAINE SOLDIERS IN THE WEST. Mr. Weston. Maine Soldiers in the West. Mr. Weston, Superintendent of Common Schools, in the last number of the Maine Teacher, giving an account of a visit to Minnesota, speaks of Maine soldiers as follows: "I saw at Fort Snelling and elsewhere, officers and soldiers of Minnesota and Iowa regiments, formerly from Maine. One officer said that half of his company and nearly as many of other companies in the same regiment—8th Minnesota—were from Maine. He added, 'The Maine hove never falter in battle.' It is only when the boys never falter in battle.' It is only when the bravery of the North Western troops is quoted, that we should remember that the East, and Maine more than any other New England State, has furnished to these new States the muscle and brain which are conquering on so many battles. It is only when the brain which are conquering on so many battle-fields of the South."

hum H. Hall, of Rockland, died in that city last week, of hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a cat while at Pensacola, Florida, he being then a member of Co. G, 28th Maine.

He received a bite in the right wrist, and wa also bitten slightly in the thumb of the left hand. He cut out the flesh at the spot and applied tobacco as an antidote, but seems to have always been apprehensive of some evil result. Soon after being discharged he was seized with acute pains being discharged he was selzed with acute pame which his physician pronounced inflammatory rheumatism, and prescribed for it as such, and he got better. But he became impressed with the idea that he was attacked with hydrophobia,

INCENDIARISM. The store of Curtis Stephene Esq., of Winter Harbor, Gouldsboro', was en-tirely destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. His stock of goods, amounting to some \$1500, was entirely consumed, some two or three hundred dollars only, being saved. In this building was the Post Office and the Custom House. All Pratt, Jr., the great American traveler and statesman, has challeged Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of the records and papers of both offices were consumed. It was the work of an incendiary.—Ells-Westbrook, to a public political discussion, to sumed. It was the work of an incendiary .- Ells-

> tation, Aroostook County, on Monday morning, 14th inst., while engaged in felling trees, was inst., the house of a Mr. Michaud, on the road inst., the house of a Mr. Michaud, on the road from Fort Kent to Ashland, was burned with its stantly killed by a limb striking him upon the thead. He was a very worthy citizen, and his loss will be deeply lamented. He removed to Woodland from Buckfield about four years since. THE CORPS D' AFRIQUE. Of the Corps d' Afrique, organized under the auspices of General Banks, fifteen thousand colored soldiers have allowed by the computered into the colored soldiers have allowed by the computered into the colored soldiers have allowed by the colored

ready been mustered into the service, and recruits TIt is stated in letters from New York, that an important expedition is about to sail from that port with Admiral Farragut in command of the naval portion, having the new important Translation. Portland Railroad crossing the Androscoggin at Brunswick, is being thoroughly repaired. When

The Bangor Times mentions the fact the on Saturday last there were one hundred and seventy-five vessels in that port loading with lum-ber. Bangor is one of the business places of gor is one of the business places State of Maine may well be proud.

Latest Telegraphic News.

LATEST FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY HIS POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

NO ATTACK BY THE ENEMY. LEE'S ARMY REPORTED GOING SOUTH Condition of the Army of the Potomac. LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. ACTIVE OPERATIONS NOT COMMENCED. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Reported Sale of the Pirate Florida. And THE DETENTION OF THE IRON CLADS. NEW YORK, 28th. A special despatch from Washington says: The Republican of to-day states that despatches from

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, dated yesterday afternoon, have been received, which states that he is all right, it have been received, which states that he is all right, in a natural stronghold from which he cannot be removed. Also that the enemy has made no attack since the 11st. Quartermaster General Meigs, who arrived at Chattanooga on Saturday, upon an invitation made an examination of Gen. Rosecrans' defences and declares that nothing but a siege can take them, and the enemy is making no movement in that direction.

Cincinnati. 28. The correspondent of the Commercial gives a less gloomy account of the battles in Georgia than that by other correspondents. He states that our loss in artillery and hackage is greatly anagement.

than that by other correspondents. He states that our loss in artillery and baggage is greatly exaggerated; that all our divisions fought well; that the army was drawn up around Rossville on Monday in good order, awaiting an attack, but the enemy declining to offer battle, it fell back and took up a strong position around Chattaneous their consolidations. come to them upon the buoyant air over many miles, bringing a tale of sickness and neglect.—
"And my oldest, my Georgie, who is to see to her as she grows up?" "Do you think, sir," said one of them, "that they will give my oldest girl away?" "Very likely," said I. "It will be onderdonk, commanding the cavalry at that advance of the the cavalry and took up a strong position around that there is no lack of guns, ammunition and provisions. Sr. Louis, 28. The Commercial's Fortress Monroe army going South. This report gains strength from the cavalry at that advance of the cavalry at the Onderdonk, commanding the cavalry at that advance post, on the Peninsula. Troops were known to be mov-ing in large numbers through Richmond and going NEW YORK, 27. The Herald's despatch from the ar-

my of the Potomac says: The sanitary condition of this (Meade's) army is very satisfactory, and it is the general expressed opinion that it never was in a better condition for service than at the present.

There is good reason to believe that Lee is not anx-

there is good reason to believe that Lee is not anxious to press an engagement, and that if he should attempt a flank movement his labor will be in vain. A large portion of our army is encamped near Culppeper. BALTIMORE, 28th. The steamer S. R. Spaulding, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from Charleston Bar Friday morning. The news is unimportant.

Gen. Gilmore is still actively engaged in erecting siege gens. siege guns. Boisterous erous weather interfered with active naval on-

orations.

The health of the army is good.

St. Louis, 28th. The Democrat has a special despatch from Cairo which says, Col. Trusten Polk, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, with his wife and two daughers, were captured at Bolivar Landing, Ark., on the 18th inst, and delivered over to Gen. Buford, commanding at Helena.

A despatch from Vickshurg says Gen. Grant is still a despatch from Vickshurg says Gen. Grant is still the control of A despatch from Vicksburg says Gen. Grant is still

improving and will be able leave his bed in a few days.

Washington, 28th. Major Gen Hooker left Wash-WASHINGTON, 28th. Major Gen Hooker left Washington to-day to enter upon active services. It is understood that Gen. Butterfield will continue as his chief New York, 28. The American from Bromen via

outhampton 10th has arrived.

Eighty of the Florida's crew arrived at Cardiff, and roceeded to Liverpool.

The Confederate loan was quoted at 25 per cent. dis-

The Confederate again to the Florida will not be allowed to take place while in the imperial dockyard.

The general correspondence denies the statement that Metternich assured France that Austria would unconditionally ally herself with France on the Polish question, the avenue of a war with Russia. even to the extent of a war with Russia.

Report says that the Florida has been sold at Brest.

The Times says in relation to the steam rams in the Mersey, "One of these vessels was towed to Mersette Dock basin on Monday." Her trial trip will take place

in a few days.

Roport says a new vessel awaits the Florida's crew at Liverpool.

The London Times of the 16th inst. contains an editorial strongly favoring the detention of the rame they are cleared of suspicion of being intended if

rebels, stating that—
"We Britons should not submit if we were belliger "We Britons should not submit it we were bearing on the to the despatch of cruiser after cruiser from a neutral port to make war upon our vessels."

The Times of the 15th has an editorial on Canada te deflect that she could no more exist as an independent nation than a lamb by the side of a wolf. She has to choose hetween union with us and annexation with the Federal States, and says by the choice they make we shall abide

CAPTAINS SAWYER AND FLYNN .- A young officer recently released from the Libby prison in Rich-SHELLING BEFORE CHARLESTON. A Morris Island tion to Captains Sawyer and Flynn, who were condemned to death by the rebel leaders :

"At night we can see the path of a shell through all its journey, lighted as it is by the burning fuse. When the range is two miles, the track of a shell from a mortar describes very near half the rebel officers caught recuiting within his lines.

now in Great Britain, where he enjoys excellent opportunities of information, was received here esterday. The writer says that a remarkable cent victories are regarded as the cause of this change of front by England.

Mrs. Kemble, in her "Residence in Georgia," thus tersely speaks of the social status of labor at the South: "The Northern farmer thinks it no shame to work. The Southern planter does; and there begins and ends the difference in their condition. Industry, men's crown of honor else-where, is in the South his badge of utter degradation; and so comes all by which they are sur-rounded—pride, profligacy, idleness, cruelty cowardice, ignorance, squalor, dirt and ineffabl

has an editorial on our difficulties with Japan, which winds up with the following humane para-graph: "We wish to God it were possible for them (the Japanese) to sink every Yankee ship and slaughter every Yankee soldier that may be A QUESTION FOR THE ENROLMENT BOARD. A

cotemporary wants to know if a conscript has torticollis, anchylosis of the radius, paralyzation and besides don't feel very well himself, whether be would be exempted from the draft FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Monday, 14th

and a promising young man.

GTA General Court Martial is in see in Portland for the trial of deserters. Some fifty cases of desertion are now awaiting trial.

Oliver Ames, of Easton, the great shovel

hard fighting w desperate resis sides, especia taken 20 piece (Signed)
The Richme

Georgia, Brig. Brig. Gens. I wounded are B Bunn, Prestor Gen. Hood, wh yesterday more

ENEMY. OING SOUTH COMMENCED.

ate Florida. IRON CLADS. esterday afternoon, t he is all right, in

cannot be removed.

ack since the 21st.

arrived at Chattaation made an exs and declares that
and the enemy is
on. on. at of the Commercial bettles in Georgia He states that our

He states that our eatly exaggerated; that the army was aday in good order, declining to offer ong position around a good spirits, and tion and provisions. he whole of Lee s strength from the had escaped from rg, Va., to General y at that advance known to be mov-chmond and going

spatch from the ar-ary condition of this and it is the gener-s in a better condithat if he should will be in vain. A ed near Culppeper.

R. Spaulding, ar-rom Charleston Bar gaged in erecting active naval ops a special despatch Polk, formerly U. ife and two daugh-ing, Ark., on the Buford, command

Gen. Grant is still bed in a few days.

Iooker left Washervices. It is unntinue as his chief

ed at Cardiff, and at 25 per cent. disys the attachment of ake place while in

the statement that ia would uncondi-he Polish question, ia. en sold at Brest. team rams in the towed to Morsette rip will take place

contains an edito-of the rams until g intended for the we were belliger-

al on Canada to de-She has to choose with the Federal ake we shall abide. he Canadians, who, raise a reasonable will they choose, r own homes, or to sed an alien strug-gn and unhealthy

-A young officer rmation in rela-, who were con

t will be remem th in retaliation surnside of two within his lines death of these authorites were of Winder and a sort of cage peared not laronly light and h also the food s den is damp, : and the un are enduring wardly tormen-to torture their nd then report

The Washing-York Tribune received here t a remarkable It now favors retofore favored hed converts is arly opportuni-l of the Union. authority that itted to sail, or be escorted by Britain. It is ital is awaiting n, in order to rities. Our ree cause of this

idence in Georsocial status of n farmer thinks derence in their n of honor elseof utter degrathey are surness, cruelty rt and ineffabl nond Desnatch with Japan,

re possible for Yankee ship that may be NT BOARD. A conscript has ntriculum, ob-

sis aliquinasi, aself, whether Monday, 14th

urned with its en. The par-when the fire 10th Maine fell into the ll probability, Tufts college,

s old, son of ennebec river, sday evening nebec river.

is in session s. Some fifty trial. great shovel

at the age of

have accounts, evidently derived from official sources. The longer one, from the Evening Star, is as follows:

"On Saturday the 19th, a demonstration was made by the rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repelled by the force under Gen. Thomas with the advantage on the Federal side. On Sunday an engagement commenced late in the morning. The first gun was fired at 11 o'clock, but there was no considerable firing until 9 o'clock. A. M., when Gen. Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after the battle commenced Gen. Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements, and about 12 o'clock word came thaf he had been forced to retire to the second line. Reinforcements were then sent to him, and Mr. McCook's whole corps, which was on the right and as a reserve in the centre, was sent to his assistance. Gen. Wood, of Crittenden's corps and Gen. Van Cleve, who had left the front centre, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of the cannonade showed that the enemy's force was massed. Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan of McCook's corps.

But hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the rebell fire, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys upon the centre. This lasted about twenty minutes, and then Van Cleve and Thomas's right was seen to give way, but in tolerable order.

Soon after the lines of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's despatch from the army of the Potomac says:

man's division, and with these forces he firmly maintained the fight until after dark.

Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood on. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Sheridan, but every onset was repulsed with terrible slaughter. Falling first on one and then the other point of our lines, the rebels for hours vainly sought to break them. Gen. Thomas seemed to have filled every soldier with his own unconquerable firmness; and Gen. Granger, his hat torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the combat was thickest.

Washington, Sept. 24. A letter from Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac to-day says Gen. Buford, with a portion of his division, drove the rebel pickets on Tucsday through Madison Court House. Three miles beyond he encountered a strong force of the enemy's cavalry. After a spirited fight he forced them to retreat, and drove them across the Rapidan at a point where the Gordonsville pike reaches the river.

This action reflects the highest credit on all our troops engaged. Our casualties were one killed and about twenty wounded. We took forty-five prisoners, among them Lieut. Col. De Long, of

Gen. Granger, his hat torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the combat was thickest.

Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Gens. Turchin, Hazen and Parker especially distinguished themselves. Turchen charged through the rebel lines with the bayonet, and being surrounded, forced his way back again. Parker, who had two horses shot under him on Saturday, forming his men into one line, made them lie down until the enemy was close uptheir fire with such effect that the assaulting column fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with the killed. When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their losses are not yet estimated.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs on Monday forenoon that the troops are in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded.

Gen. Steele will amount to near 7000 or 8000.

Despatch from Resecrans—His Position is Impregnable.

Washington, Sept. 24. A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans, dated at his Headquarters last night, says: "I cannot be dislodged from my present position."

Nashington, Sept. 24. A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans, dated at his Headquarters last night, says: "I cannot be dislodged from my present position."

Nashington, Sept. 24. A despatch from the position of the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their losses are not yet estimated.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs on Monday forenoon that the troops are in high spirits. He brought

hands. Of the rebel prisoners we have sent 1300 to Nashville.

Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned and a prisoner, is neither. A despatch from the

city is from Chattanooga last evening, and was to Bragg.

on Chattanooga last night.

From the Army of the Potomac---Forward Movement Begun

New York, Sept. 22. The Times' Washington despatch says a movement of the Army of thd Potomac has commenced, so far as to send forward Buford's cavalry across the Rapidan. The crossing was effected without opposition. It is thought that but a feeble force of rebels intervenes between Meade and Richmond. Commanders, who have doubted the accumulated evidence of many detachments sent from Lee's army southward, now seem inclined to admit the fact, since the news of the Chattanooga battle has begun to arnews of the Chattanooga battle has begun to arrive, that Gen. Rosecrans is fighting the whole our Government will presume that the rebels have

for the same number of our prisoners delivered at City Point. The whole statement in regard to the delivery is a lie; not a man of ours has been returned for these 12,000, who were then armed, and have doubtless participated in the late battle at Chattanooga.

The whole statement in regard to the enemy, but in order to find him, sent some men across, but few of whom returned, and probably will not until exchanged as prisoners of war. With the main portion of his division he moved down the north bank of the Rapidan until hearing rapid firing on the Cordonsville read he galacter.

at Chattanooga.

The Army of the Cumberland—Resecrans' Movements since the Battle.

Washington, Sept. 23. Despatches from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, 3 and 5 P. M., Sept. 22, were received by the Government this morning, from which it appears that the enemy's attack upon Gen. Thomas' corps (Rosecrans' left) on Monday afternoon, was handsomely repulsed, and Gen. Thomas' forces marched quietly to the position they were about to take when assaulted.

The order of Gen. Rosecrans for his entire command to concentrate was accomplished before midnight on Monday, and he is now in a strong defensive position, which can be easily held until reinforcements arrive. The movement of our

reinforcements arrive. The movement of our troops was executed in excellent order, and alcaptured seventy-five prisoners, among them seventually they had worked hard for several days and nights they were in the best spirits.

Soon after the lines of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's col umns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps. These two divisions were the only divisions thrown into much disorder. Those of Neagley and Van Cleve were thrown into disorder, but soon rallied and held their places, the first on the left and the second on the right of Thomas' corps. Davis and Sheridan, late in the day, succeeded in rallying about 8000 of their forces and joined Thomas.

Gen. Thomas, finding himself cut off from the right, brought his divisions into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse shoe, along the crest of a wooded ridge, he was soon joined by Granger, from Rossville, with a division of Gen. McCook, and Gen. Stedman's division, and with these forces he firmly maintained the fight until after dark.

Our troops were as immovable as the rocks

made them lie down until the enemy was close up-on them, when suddenly they rose and delivered their fire with such effect that the assaulting col-den. Steele will amount to near 7000 or 8000.

off all his wounded.

Of the sick and wounded at Crawford Springs, including our main hospital, nearly all had been brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly surpass 2000 besides the wounded, of whom not more 1000 could have fallen into their honds. Of the robel prisoners we have sent 1300 more than 2000 the robel prisoners we have the robel prisoners where the robel priso

by the killing of all the horses.

Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans had issued orders for all his troops to be concentationally and the prisoner, is despited. The news of the battles fought between Bragg, and Rosecrans was a disappointment to the rebel authorities at Richmond. They expected to hear trated with the forces at Chattanooga.

In the last two assaults our troops fought with bayonets, their ammunition being exhausted.

The latest information that has reached this leavy losses that Rosecrans has inflicted upon that the control of the leavy losses that Rosecrans has inflicted upon

inquiries on this subject from commissioner Ould, our five, that Gen. Rosecrans is fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

A gentleman who left Falmouth a few days ago, reports that there was no rebel force in or near Fredericksburg to be seen. He also says there is only one brigade as low down as Germania on the Rapidan. There is only one squad of rebel troops now north of the Rappahannock and east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

From Charleston—Preparations for the Bombarduent of the City.

New York, Sept. 22. The Evening Post learns by the arrival of the steamer Fulton that the preparations of Gen. Gilmore for shelling the city of Chaaleston were in a forward state, and can be undertaken at any time. As evidence of the intentions of the Government this fact is significant, that the Arago took to Gen. Gilmore eighty cases of shell containing Greek fire. The guns were not firing when the Fulton left, and there is reason to believe that the Navy will not recommence the attack upon the rebel position until Gen. Gilmore's new batteries are ready to co-operate. The rebels in Battery Bee keep up a regular fire on our troops, but do little or no damage. The Fulton brings 100 rebel prisoners

Pemberton's Paroled Mean in the Field.

New York, Sept. 22. The Times' despatch is goven the company of the Cordonsville road to make the attack in front and centre. Gen. Kilpatrick posted his guards and rested his cores so as to surround the enemy and capture him without a severe engagement.

To accomplish this object he sent Gen. Kilpatrick roached the resturned to the field in exchange for the same number of our prisoners delivered at City Point. The whole statement in regard to the city out in order to find him, sent some men.

reinforcements arrive. The movement of our terrors was exceeded in excellent order, and apharoted several days and though they had worked hard for several days and though they had worked hard for several days and apharoted several days and though they had worked hard for several days and apharoted several days and though they had worked hard for several days and apharoted the property of the several days and include the property of the several days and the property of the several positions, but he said confidence of the several days and the property of the several positions, but he said confidence of the several positions and th

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

| commenced eight miles from Ringgold, and on Sat- | cate that the rebel army continue to refrain from The Battles in Georgia—The Results of the Two Days' Fighting.

Washington, Sept. 22. The Star and National Republican, in their late edition this afternoon, have accounts, evidently derived from official sources. The longer one, from the Evening Star, is as follows:

The longer one, from the Evening Star, is as follows: few days that he has again commenced to press

them back to Atlanta. News from Gen. Burnside. LOUISVILLE, 26th. Gen. Burnside was at Knoxville yesterday. The military authorities here say that Burnside did not know of the impending battle between Rosecrans and Bragg, and could not have reinforced Rosecrans if he had. The battle had been long concluded before the

news reached Burnside.

A Kentucky ex-official left Morrison on Monay night. Gen. Burnside was then 40 miles east f Knoxville. Gen. Hartsuff is at Knoxville. Gen. Burnside is entirely safe in his present

of Knoxville. Gen. Hartsuff is at Knoxville.

Gen. Burnside is entirely safe in his present position, and by concentrating at Cumberland (Jap can repel any force. His supplies are abundant and not liable to be cut off.

Expedition against Mobile in Preparation—

Reinforcements for Resecrans.

New York, 27th. A Memphis letter of the 22d says a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated, and hints that the feint against Texas will not interfere with it. The iron-clads from the Mississippi are to co-operate with a large land force.

Issue week, 10b.

Pacions—Market Beef—Extra \$9,00; first quality \$8,50; second do. \$7,50; third do. \$6,00.

Milch Couw.—\$25 @ \$60.

Feat Calus.—\$25 @ \$60.

Feat Calus.—\$5,00 @ \$7,00.

Featings—\$9015; two years old, \$15.224; three years old \$22 @ 40.

Featings—\$9015; two years old, \$15.224; three years old \$22 @ 40.

Featings—\$9015; two years old, \$15.224; three years old \$22 @ 40.

Swine—Moleale, \$4,50; third do. \$6,00.

Milch Colum.—\$1,50 @ \$7,00.

Featings—\$9015; two years old, \$15.224; three years old \$22 @ 40.

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Featings—\$9015; two years old, \$15.2

with a large land force.

The same letter says Sherman's corps is on its way to Gen. Rosecrans, and gives a rumor that McPherson's corps is also en route in the same direction. The two corps amount to some 40,000

From New Orleans—Expedition into Texas in Progress.

New York, 26. By the arrival of the steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans, intelligence is received that the troops which were engaged in the Sabine Pass expedition have been disembarked and are to comprise a part of the condition ed and are to comprise a part of the expedition

overland to Texas. go by that route will thus be so much strengthened as to render the expedition a formidable one.

It is stated on good authority that our forces were crossing Berwick Bay with their trains, and

that a part of the troops are already on their

defeated the rebels under Steele and Cooper.— Col. Cloud, with 500 of the 2nd Kansas cavalry

At Darrielowelle on the 9th, Cloud attacked 1000 rebels under Colonel Stirman, and defeated them, capturing their Camp and a large quantity of commissary stores. Over 2000 Unionists had joined Cloud's command, anxious to serve in desuty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name

pined Cloud's command, anxious to serve in de-ence of their homes.

From 40 to 50 deserters reach Little Rock dai-who take the oath of allegiance and are then ly, who take the oath of allegiance and are then released.

foreign News.

The steamer Etna from Liverpool Sept. 9th and Queenstown 10th arrived at New York on the 22d.

Great Britain.

The Times has a leader in answer to a letter from a correspondent who contends that twaships in the Mersey, supposed to be for the Confederates, should be seized. The Times remarks, in reply, that legal proofs are still wanting, but concludes by saying: "After all, however, perhaps our correspondent is simply expressing a desire, which, we have no doubt, is pretty generally felt, that the Government would cut a vexatious knot by detaining the two steam rams and trustical and the state of the confederates are still wanting, but concludes by saying: "After all, however, perhaps our correspondent is simply expressing a desire, which, we have no doubt, is pretty generally felt, that the Government would cut a vexatious knot by detaining the two steam rams and trustical and the state of the confederates are still wanting, but concludes the same that the confederates are still wanting, but concludes the same that the same thad the same that the same that the same that the same that the sa ly general impression that if we were in the position of the Federals and had suffered as they have from the operations of such vessels, we should

tion entirely depends upon the evidence, which can only be known hereafter.

The Morning Herald denounces the Government for interfering with steam rams on the Mersey, and refuses to believe the statement that they are to be detained on mere suspicion.

The British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society

The British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society

The Words of Samuel Titcomb, in Augusta, on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL TITCOMB, Sec'y.

The London Times' Paris correspondent, writing on the subject of French occupation of Mexico, says that the Federal government of Mexico may as yet have taken no steps in the mafter, but numerous private letters from America express the strong dissatisfaction felt at the proceedings in

The Phrase de la Noire says two clipper steamers building at Nantes and two at Bordeaux are suspected of being intended for the Confederates. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald repeats the assertion that the recognition of the South and a defensive league between the Confederate, French and Mexican governments are both

The Markets.

AUG	USTA	PR	ICES CURR	ENT.	
			ED WEEKLY.		
Flour,	\$7 00 to	10 00	Round Hog.	\$5 00 to	6 00
Corn Meal,	1 00 to	1 10	Clear Sait Pork,	9 00 to	
Rye Meal,	1 20 to	1 35	Mutton,	6 to	10
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Turkeys.	10 to	
Rye,	90 to			10 to	
Corn.	95 to	1 00	Geese,	7 to	
Barley,	1 00 to	1 05	Clover seed.	10 to	
Beans.	2 25 to	2 50	Herdsgraus.	2 75 to	3 00
Oats.	60 to	65	Red Top,	75 to	80
Potatoes,	45 to	50	Hay,	14 00 to	
Dried Apples,	6 to		Lime.	95 to	1 05
Cooking "	25 to	50		45 to	
Winter .4	40 to	50	Pulled Wool,	50 to	
Butter	18 to	20	Sheep Skins	1 75 to	
Cheese	11 to	14	Hides,		2 00
Eggs,	16 to	18			74
Lard,	12 to	14	Lamb Skins,	14 to	
Latru,	12 60	7.4	Lante Skins,	1 00 to	1 25

BRIGHTON MARKET .-- Sept. 23. At market, 2804 Cattle; Sheep and Lambs, 6,500; Swine, 1950; Number of Western Cattle, 672; Eastern Cattle, 913; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 824; Cattle left over from last week, 105.

PRIORS—Market Beef—Extra \$9,00; first quality \$8,50; sec.

BOSTON MARKET Sept 26. Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$5,25 @ \$5.50 for Western superfine; \$5,75 @ \$6,00 for common extras; \$6,26 & \$7,00 for medium do; and \$7,25 @ \$9,25 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. ouis. Corn—Western mixed, \$8 @ 90c, per bushel. Oars—Western and Canada, 60 @ 68c # bushel.

Rys—\$1 10 \$\psi\$ bushel.

HAY—Saies of Eastern at \$15\; \$\pi\$ \$16.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 65 \$\pi\$ 75 \$\psi\$ [b. NEW YORK MARKET Sept. 21.

overland to Texas.

The troops were, on the departure of the steamer, moving towards Brashear City and Berwick Bay as rapidly as they could be sent forward by the railroad transports between Algiers and these points. The force which was originally to go by that route will thus be so much strengthened

odd by the railroad transports between the sequence of the strengthened by the railroad transports between the sequence of the strengthened by the railroad transports between the sequence of the strengthened by the sequence of the strengthened by the strengthened by the sequence of the strengthene by the sequence of the sequence of the strengthene by the sequence of the

Special Actices.

that a part of the troops are already on their march westward.

The occupation of Texas by our troops is regarded in New Orleans as a fixed fact.

The expedition of General Heron has been heard from. He had cleared the country betwen Redriver and Port Hudson of the guerilla parties who have fired on our transports, and driven General Green west of the Atchafalaya, with considerable loss.

Among prisoners captured was a gentleman from the rebel government with important papers. An officer of the command states that Gen. Herron is quite sick, and will be brought to New Orleans.

Advices by the Cahawba from New Orleans, report the capture off Ship Island of the rebell steamers Alabama, from Savannah for Mobile, and the Montgomery blockade runners. Also the destruction of the rebel steamer Fox. This all occurred in one day, the 12th inst.

Successful Operations in Arkanass.

St. Louis, 27. A despatch from Little Rock, Ark. dated the 21st, to the Republican, says:

Col. Cloud, with 100 of the 3d Kansas cavalry has arrived at Little Rock on the 19th, from Jerryville, on the Indian territory, where Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Steele and Cooper.—

Col. Cloud, with 500 of the 2nd Kansas cavalry of the commendation of the Loins and Dropsical Manual Proposition of the Loins and Dropsical Standard Coloud.

Among prisoners captured was a gentleman from the rebel government with important papers.

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Among prisoners captured was a gentleman from the rebel government with important pa

stomach and bowels.

Dandellos. For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical

Col. Cloud, with 500 of the 2nd Kansas cavalry and Robb's battery, attacked 2000 rebels under Cabell in a strongly fortified position, and routed them with considerable loss. The rebels retreated towards Arkadelphia.

At Darielowelle on the 9th, Cloud attacked 1000 rebels under Colonel Stirman, and defeated

Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
Pain over the Eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration. Great Weakness.

Full particulars free. Address G. G. BERRY,
North Strafford, N. H.

that the Government would cut a vexatious knot by detaining the two steam rams and trusting the World. The only harmless, true and reliable Dye known. This by detaining the two steam rams and trusting the case to a trial. However, that is a matter for the government itself to consider. There is a very common belief that these vessels, to whatever order they were originally laid down, or to whatever nation they may be intermediately passed, are destined in the end for the service of the Confederates against the Federals. There is an unusual-

be unlikely to take the matter quietly. Nor can we say but that we should expect to find much we say but that we should expect to find much counterpoise to these opinions in any sympathy for that commercial adventure which selects channels of such equivocal propriety. In short, if the Ministers defend these vessels, we do not think they would be justified in doing so. But the question entirely depends upon the evidence, which can only be known hereafter.

The Morning Herald depounces the Government.

To See a woman in another column picking Sambuel Grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

Married.

the strong dissatisfaction felt at the proceedings in Mexico, and the conviction that the government at Washington reckons on not allowing the arrangements that have been made to remain long as they are without very serious notice being taken of them. The position that the French Government finds itself in is difficult and delicate, and you may depend that the Mexican affair is at this moment the principal subject of its thoughts and anxiety.

The Phrase de la Noire says two clipper steamers building at Nantes and two at Bordeaux are are supported to the state of the sta

rate, French and Mexican governments are both decided upon.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamship China from Liverpool 12th and Queenstown 13th arrived at New York on the 23d.

Great Britain.

London, Sept. 12th. The government has cartainly resolved to stop the rebel steam rams in the Mersey.

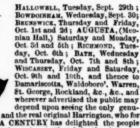
Our Liverpool correspondent is authoritatively

In Augusta, Sept. 16th, Adiel T. son of Joel Staples, aged 22 years;
In Pittston, Sept. 24th, William II. Mooers, aged 38 years;
Bept. 28th, James II. Crowll, aged about 52 years.
In East Bradford, Sept. 19th, George son of Cyrus P. and Mary A. Church aged 3 years.
In Westbrook, Haunah F., daughter of Isaac and the late Adjaint. Johnon, aged 22 years 3 months.
In Cumberland, Adelaide, daughter of Ebenezer and Sophronia Merrill, aged 22 years 6 months.
In Waterbore, John Nason, aged 61.
In Biddeford, Mrs. Susan H., wife of Isalah W. Hopkins, aged 22 years 11 months.
In Saco, Mrs. Lucy D., wife of Samuel Riddon, aged 23 years.
In Saco, Mrs. Lucy D., wife of Samuel Riddon, aged 23 years.
In Saco, Mrs. Lucy D., wife of Samuel Riddon, aged 83 years.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank of Winthrop, will be holden at their Banking Room on MONDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 2 October P. M. for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them.

Winthrop, Sept. 21, 1863.

D. STANLEY, Cashier.



Manilla and Hemp Cordage, and Lath Yarus, Shingle Yarus,
Hay Rope, Marline, Cotton Jute, Flax and Linen Twine, Bale
Rope, Lines, Parcelings, Drum Cords. Also Tar, Rosin, Oakum,
Linesed Oil, &c., for sale either at wholesals or retail by
JOHN McARTHUR.
34tf Augusta, Aug. 1, 1865.

Has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Augusta and vicinity, that he is prepared to give instruction on the Piano, Violin, Gerras and other Musical Instruments. Particular attention paid to beginners. Instruction therough. Applications can be made at Stanwood's Bookstore, on Wasteret, Augusta.

3m18 eet, Augusta. METCALF'S INDELLIBLE INK And Stencil Plates. Also Stencil Plate Alphabets and Figures, for sale by LELAND & BROOKS.
Augusta, Aug. 24, 1863.

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS For the low price of 10 cents.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING.

No. 13 Water Street, Augusta.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

AND MILITARY GOCDS.

NEW GERMAN WORSTEDS.

E. G BROWN

any other fancy articles. Augusta, Sept. 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

POARDERS WANTED.

DULY AUTHORIZED

NEW DRUG STORE.

Augusta, May, 1863.

CHAS. F. POTTER,

BANK OF WINTHROP.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES,

Mats, Choice Groceries, Confectionery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Colognes. Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief, &c., &c.
All the Standard Patent Medicines constantly on hand.

If Careful attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

ISAAC J. MEAD.

UNITED STATES AGENT

CHIP CHANDLERY AND CORDAGE.

For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE, WATER STREET AUGUSTA.

Just Received by MISS FISHER,

Store over Dorr & Craig's, Corner of Kenne-

bec Bridge.

Also Cords, Braids, Embroidery Cotten, Patterns, &c., with

Will pay Cash and a fair market price for well assorted Car

Throughout the Mouth of October. Stand first door North of Railroad Bridge. Augusta, Sept. 29, 1863.

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that fiesh is heir to. CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Rheumatism

I have bought the entire stock and trade of the late STEPHEN
PATTEN, Jr., at a liberal discount from the organal cost, and
during the past week have made large additions to the former
stock of the most desirable goods in the market, and the whole
now comprises the Sprains

Largest and most Desirable Stock of this kind

Are caused by an over-extension and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic thind ever offered in this Manifestation.

over offered in this Market.

All of which will be sold at very low prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

I have also secured the services of a very superior Cutter,

Mr. GRAY, who will attend to the

Neuralgia,

The king of all pain is caused by an inflammation of the nerves is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumat in Liniment.

Pleurisy

I am inflammation of the lining of the riba-is gured by a few Is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a fee bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

And I feel confident in assuring the public that they can be supplied with Custom and Ready Made Clothing on the most reasonable terms.

The Clothe consists of Eaquimanx, Pilots, Beavers, Moscow, U. S. Regulation Cloth, Caster Beavers, Tricot, and all other heavy cloths for Overcouts. Also a great variety of Superfine Broadcloths from the most celebrated makers, also Cassineres, Doeskin, and Satinet, which will be made to order or sold by the yard.

The Ready Made consists of Moscow Overcoats, Equimanx, Pilots, Castors, Castor Beavers, and Union Castors, Also

Doeskin, and Satinet, which will be made to order to the yard.

The Ready Made consists of Moscow Overcoats, Esquimaux, Pilots, Onstors, Castor Beavers, and Union Castors. Also a great variety of Business Suits, Coatylants and Vest, and altogether a complete assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Cloths. Also Water-proof Rubber Overleggings, Caps and Gloves Also a full assortment of Buck, Kid, Lined and Unlined Gloves and Mittans.

Billious Celic

Is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment in warm water water half hour antil cured.

Sore Throat and Hourseness

and Mittens.

Fine Flannel Shirts, Portsmouth Drawers, and Undershirts, heavy do. Also,

HATS, CAPS, HMRRELLAS.

Are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning. Hendache and Throbbing of the Temples Particular Attention paid to Officer's Uniforms.

DEANE PRAY.

DEANE PRAY.

Weakness of the Back.

Follow the directions in the circular around each bottle. A RARE CHANCE. A FARM FOR SALE.
A Farm that will Pay worked by Hired Labor. For an Ulcerated Sore Threat, You will take one teaspoonful of the Liniment and four teaspoonfuls of water. Gargle the throat twice a day. In a few days it will be well. This one teaspoonful will be worth a dollar to you.

A Farm that will Pay worked by Hired Labor.
In consequence of protracted ill health and the necessity of change of climate, the subscriber offers for sale his large and beautiful farm in Vienna, Kennebec County, 20 miles North from Augusta, on the great thoroughfare from that place to Farmington. Phillips, &c., formerly known as the Johnson Tavern Stand, (and at present every way adapted for a tavern, though not open to the public.)

The farm is large and very easily worked, being adapted tall the labor-saving machinery of the day—the plow-land and mowing being of the most excellent quality—fields large and handsome—pustures large and well watered—a large orchard; wood and timber in abundance; cuts 60 to 60 tons of hay and is easily capable of cutting 90 to 100 tons, and is every way well calculated for a large and capacious—the house two storied, 13 rooms, painted inside and out, with water in same, also in barn.

The location cannot be bettered an argened with this large.

The location cannot be bettered an argened with this large.

The location cannot be bettered an argened with this large.

The buildings are large some services of sets of the services of sets of the services of sets of the services of sets of sets

Vienna, Sept 29.

APPLETON MOORE.
3w42

HERE'S YOUR GOOD BARGAINS:

The subscriber, having returned from the "far West" informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the APOTHECARY AND GROCERY BUSINESS.

In this former stand, in the Brick Block, next door to the Wintrop House,

In Winthrop Village,

where he keeps constantly on hand a prime assortment of drugs and medicines of the freshest and best quality.

He will supply Physicians at reasonable prices, and will compound and put up prescriptions in the nicest and most careful manner, by night or by day. He will also keep on hand a supply of the purest liquors for medicinal purposes.

In addition to the above, he has and always will be supplied with all kinds of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also this customers, and his ability to furnish the very best articles in his line, to give them perfect satisfaction in every department of his business and to receive a liberal share of patronage, Call and see for yourselves.

Winthrop, Sept. 1863.

Jy42

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber now offers his farm for sale, pleasantic the past two years these Separators and Cleansers have been entirely formed and constructed on an entirely different principle from those if formerly made, rendering them capable of doing more work, and doing it better than any other machine ever users, and with least weath than any machine in the country. It ha

Winthrop, Sept. 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber now offers his farm for sale, pleasant-ly located in the town of Readfield, Kennebec County. Said farm is west of the pond and 1½ miles from the village, and a miles from Winthrop village. It contains one hundred acres about thirty-five woodhand, and about three hundred apple trees mostly engrated with choice varieties. The farm has a good house, two barns and stable in good repair. One hundred apple acres near by will be sold with the farm if wanted. The whole acres near by will be sold with the farm if wanted. The whole acres near by will be sold with the farm if wanted. The whole acres near by will be sold at a bargain if applied for within sixty days. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

J. S. GRAVES.

Readfield, Sept. 28, 1863.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY. PENSIONS, BUUNTIES AND DAVE FAI.

THE subscriber, being licensed by the United States, is prepared to procure Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay for Boldiers and Sailors, their widows and heirs.

Pensions for those disabled in the Army and Navy. Pensions for widows or children of soldiers who died in the service.

Pay and Bounty provided for widows or children of deceased persons of the Army or Navy; also for heirs of deceased and unmarried soldiers.

Approved claims cashed.

All claims against the United States Government will receive An claims against the United States Government will receive prompt attention.

Application in person or by letter to
J. H. MANLEY, Augusta, Me.
Office No. 6, Darby Block—room over Military Headquarters.

References.—Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C., Hon. Wm. T.
Johnson, Mayor of Augusta; Wm. R. Smith, Esq., Cashier State, Bank; Messrs. Homan & Badger, Publishers Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Ju 863. BERRY'S CELEBRATED ARTIFICIAL HONEY is equal Bees in every respect, and cost but half as much per pound or manufacture. Any family can make it. Agents are making the per day selling it. DRESS GOODS

SHAWLS,

Just received, consisting of the Latest Importations

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

A black Mare, which came into my enclosure on the 8th of August last, and having been duly advertised has not been claimed, will be sold at Auction at the farm of the subscriber on Saturday, October 10th. Said mare is 20 years old, white stripe in forehead, white hind feet, a short tail, and a spavin on each hind leg,

Mt. Vernon, Sept. 28, 1863.

GEO. S. WORCESTER. FOR SALE.

PURE SOUTH DOWN BUCKS AND EWES of various ages from the most celebrated flocks in New York and Rhode Island. Also Pure Chester Figs and shoats from the best strain of blood in Chester County, Pa., selected by John D. LANG.

John D. LANG.

A Lecture on the I WHEELER & HOBSON, No. 4 Bridge's Block. Augusta, Aug. 24, 1863. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Vassalboro', 9th mo. 1863.

42

SPANISH MERINO BUCKS.

THOROUGH BRED, PURE BLOOD, SPANISH MERINO BUCKS, from Nathan Cushing's flock, Woodstock, Vermont, for sale by CORYDON FELKER, CORYDON FELKER, CORYDON FELKER, OBT. J. CLUERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book, 4c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and two-year-old heifers. Buld stock will be at the Readfield and two-year-old heifers. Buld stock will be at the Readfield source will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the recipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 1940

127 Bowery. New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

One full blood Jersey Bull four years old, one yearling do.; also a lot of Grade Jersey yearlings and two-year-old heifers. Buld stock will be at the Readfield Cattle Show, and will be sold at a great bargain, for the sub-oriber is making a change in his business and must sell.

JOSEPH CHANDLER. 1y40 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Manufactured Exclusively by the Inventor, BURT'S BLOCK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Recommended by the leading Givil and Military Surgeons, as more closely imitating the anatomical structure of the natural liths, than any manufactured. Their superiority is evinced by the rapidly inereasing demand. They are adapted and applied to all form of amputations. They are worn in every prefession, and many are in active military service.

Illustrated pamphlets sent free. 2m4 0

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN BOARDERS will e furnished at reasonable rates. Apply immediately, opposite he Catholic Church on State street. MRS. L. WILSON. Augusta, Sept. 28, 1863. SOMETHING NEW. A MACHINE FOR TURNING TAPERING FORMS, PAY, BOUNTY, AND PENSIONS,
FOR
OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,
And the Relatives of such as are Deceased.
CHARGES MODERATE.
THE DINSMORE Skowbagen.

AND THE DINSMORE Skowbagen.

or on the undersigned,
46 Comgress Street, Boston.
where can also be seen a S:!f-Feeding POLISHING MACHINE,
a great improvement upon the old method of smoothing round
surfaces, which can be managed by a boy.
3m39*
8. G. B. COOMBS, Agent.

The undersigned having opened an Apothecary Store in the building recently occupied by J. W. Pattarson, on the east side of the river, is prepared to furnish

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Dye-Stuffs,

Of cover description, Also,

Of cover description, Also, This organisation is prepared to furnish Music for Excursions, Pic Nics, Seronades, Exhibitions, Military, Fireman and Civic

Processions.

Immediate attention will be given to all communications addressed to FEN. G. BARKER, Business Director.

Augusta, August, 1863.

34tf WOOL: WOOL:

The subscriber will pay the highest market price for fisece The subscriper was pay wool, and wool skins.

I have now for sale, and intend to keep for sale 'he present fall, an assortment of WORKING OXEN, also Be. Stock, at the BRANCH MILLS, Paiermo.

A. B. LONGFELLOW. Branch Mills, Sept. 7, 1863. PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

PURE BLOOD SHORT HORNS, DURHAM BULIS, COWS AND HEIFERS. SHEEP. LAMBS.
ELIJAH WADSWORTH.
Livermore Falls, May 21, 1863. SOUTH DOWNS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER BUCK

FORTY-ONE HEAD OF

PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON,

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

TATE BANK.

The Stockholders of the State Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Rooms of said Bank, en MONDAY, the fifth of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. R. SMITH, Casher.

Augusta, Sept. 11, 1863.

D. WHITING, M. D.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC BAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, April 6, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 5,30 and 11.15
A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Railread for all stations on that road.

Leave Portland for Bath, Brunswick, and Angusta, and stations on the Somerset & Esnuchee, and Androscoggin Railroads, at 1.00 P. M.

Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta, at 1.00 and 8.15 P. M.
Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Roads.

Stages leave Bath for Wiscasset, Ecckland, &c., at 9.00 A.
M. and 3.00 P. M.

Blages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.

and 3.00 P. M.
Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.
Augusta, April. 6, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK

STEAMERS.

Bemi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt.

WILLET: and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. HOFFMAN, will until
further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 40 clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine saccommodations for passes
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 insinding Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Mentreal, Quebea,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX. Brown's Wharf, Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Whart, Portland. II. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West street, New York. Drc. 16, 1802. 1yl FOR BOSTON. The Superior Sea-gold Steamer EASTERN QUEEN,

JASON COLLINS, Master,
Will leave Hallowell at 11, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and
ath at 6 o'clock, P. M., every MONDAY and THURSDAY,
Reggion. TO Boston.

R. TURNING—leave Central Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

FAIRE from Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, \$2; Richmond, \$1.75; Bath, \$1.50.

AGENTS:—C. H. Mailiken & Co., Augusta; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; Wm. W. Bradistreet, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Richmond; John E Brown, Bath
The Steamer AUGUSTA leaves Augusta at 12; o'elock, for sonnection with the Eastern Queen.

A FARM FOR SALE

IN WAYNE.

I offer for sale the Homestead farm of the late
Rev. JOHN CUMNER. It comprises 70 acres;
15 of Woodland, and the remainder is well laid out and fenced
with good stone wall, into tillage and pasturage fields. It cuts
annually 15 tons of good hay, and is adapted to all kinds of
cultivated crops. The tillage land is free from stones, easily
cultivated, adjacent to and easy of access to and from the farm
buildings. The ox-work can be done by light cattle or a good
farm horse, making it altogether a desirable place for a singlehanded farmer.

arm horse, making it altogether a descrave probabilist and def farmer.

It has a good Dwelling-house, Wood-shed and Tool-shop attached; hog-house, with Cellar, Corn and Carriage-house, barn with cellar. These buildings are all in excellent repair, and amply sufficient for the wants of the farm. Also a good Orchard with engrafted fruit, never failing water at the house and in the pasture. This Farm is beautifully located in a first-class resimbly shood, with extra privileges for schools, religious meet-

chard with engraited fruit, never failing water at the house and in the pasture. This Farm is beautifully located in a first-class neighborhood, with extra privileges for schools, religious meetings, &c. Distant from North Wayne, 1½ miles.

For further particulars inquire of W. S. MACOMBER, near the premises, or of the subscriber.

BENJ. G. CUMNER, Manchester, N. H.

Wayne, Sept. 12, 1863.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

On account of age and ill health, and havno help in doors nor out, it has become absolutely necessary to bring my business into a smaller compass.

I wish to sell the Farm on which I live, situated in Farmington, on the main road from the lower part of the County to Farmington Center, about equal distance from Chesterville to Farmington Depot, containing 90 acres, more or less. Said farm cut the present season at least 30 tons of hay, and is well accommodated with schools and meetings. The tiliage land is fenced mostly with vail, into four distinct fields. Each field may be occupied independent of the rest. It has plenty of wood and some timber, a small young orchard well fenced; the buildings ample but need some repairing. A never failing well of good soft water supplies house and barn, also plenty of water in the pasture. The crops will be sold together with the stock, consisting in part of a yoke of prime seven-foot oxen, from 20 to 25 tons of hay, together with various other things too numerous to mention. All will be sold at a fair price. The purchase money, if desired, can remain on mortgage for the present.

Also a half acre lot situated at Farmington Centre, in the immediate vicinity of the Depot, with most new and convenient buildings on the same, consisting of house, stable and woodshed, &c., with a good well of water. Said lot lays 11 rods on the street, and runs back far enough to make half an acre, giving ample room for another building lot, with sufficient land fer a garden for each house.

Farmington, Sept. 5, 1863.

JONAS GODING. Farmington, Sept. 5, 1863. COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The Farm owned by the late Hox. B. K. Goodbasew, situated within one hundred rods of the County Buildings at Paris. Oxford County, Me., is offered for sale at a great bargain. The farm contains 110 acres of land, of excellent quality, which produces at present about 30 tons of hay, and the amount may be largely increased. Fruit, wood and water are abundant. The dwelling-house and outbuildings are commodious and in good repair. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

For particulars inquiry may be made on the premises; of Dr. W. A. RUST, South Paris, or WM. GOODENOW, Esq., Portland. Paris, Sept 9, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale situated in Vienna, containing 115 acres, with good buildings thereon—cuts 15 tons of hay, a good orchard, plenty of wood, and good pasturage. Also a Sugar Orchard of 200 young trees. In a good

curage. Also a sugar Orchard of 200 young trees. In a good enighborhood, convenient to church and schools, and within two miles of the village. Price \$700 if applied for immediately. For particulars apply to S. A. ABBOTT, Vienna Village, or to the subscriber on the premises.

4w40 CHAS. E. PHILBRICK. FARM FOR SALE,

Pleasantly situated in West Gardiner, on the road leading from Hallowell to Lewiston, five miles from Hallowell. Bald farm contains seventy acres of good land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland. It is well watered and well feuced and ut der good improvement. Buildings comfortable and convenient. Privileges as good as can be found in any country place. Said farm can be bought at a bargain. Good farming tools and stock can be had with the farm if wanted.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

West Gardiner, Sept. 1, 1863.

A large and convenient farm, situated in Pittston on the river road, three miles below the dardiner and Pittston Bridge. Baid farm contains one hundred and forty-three acres—excellent pastures and a young growth of wood. It extends from the Kennebec river to the Nahumkeag pond. The buildings are in a good condition, the land in a five state of cultivation, and in every way a desirable farm. It is to be sold to close the estate. For further particulars apply to Mrs. R. W. Nicouots, on the premises, or to JOSEPH BRADSTREET, Gardiner. Gardiner, Sept. 1, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated two miles west of Augusta, on the road to Manchester, contaming sixty-five acres of first rate late, good buildings, orchard, wood, and every thing in prime order, will be sold cheap. Inquire of the owner on the premises,

B. H. DAVENPORT, or GEO. W. JONES.

Augusta, Sept. 22, 1863.

PROTECTIVE

WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR NEW ENGLAND. INCORPORATE 1863.

This Association continues to adjust and collect War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis. Application in person or by letter should be made to the Secretary, U. TRACY HOWE.

U. TRACY HOWE.
Boston, Sept 10, 1863.

DARKER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL 'arranted for two years, and equal to any Family Machin yet made. Parker Shuttle Machine, For mannfacturing purposes, will do any and all kinds of work; Stitch on both sides alike, and warranted as good as the best. The above Machines are received direct from the Factory, and are sold at less price than any other first class machine.

GEO. W. JONES, Agent. Augusta, Sept. 12, 1863.

CELEBRATED MELODEONS, Are far Superior to any other make,
ALL STYLES constantly on hand for sale or to rent, by
T. H. DINSMORE. Skewhegan, Sept. 10, 1868. CALIFORNIA STEAMERS

SAIL REGULARLY ON THE 3d, 13th AND 23d OF EACH MONTH Skowhegan, Sept. 10, 1863.

Second Floor Darby Block, Augusta, Me. REFERENCES.—Gov. Abner Coburn; Adj. Gen. John L. Hodsdon; A. G. Wakefield, Esq., Bangor; F. S. Sabine, Esq. Bangor; F. S. Sabine, Esq. Rangor; Rev. Mr. Wright, Cong. Clergyman, Rockport; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Methodist Clergyman, Rockland. SOUTH DOWN BUCKS
AND DEVON BULL CALVES.

6 South Down Bucks, 3 Devon Bull Calves, for sale by
A. LAMBARD.

Just received per schoener "Mary Shields." For sale at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market price, by 34 J. HEDGE & Co., Williams New Block.

WHEELER & HOBSON.

WANTED, 500 COAT MAKERS at Augusta, Aug. 25, 1868.

EMPRESS" KID GLOVES, (Equal to any other make) in every size and color, for \$1.

Came into my inclosure one Pale Red two-year-old Heißer; she has a white belly and is thin in ficals, and covered with scabs.

Augusta, Sept. 11, 1863.

40

4,500 BUSHELS MIXED CORN,

J. S. BIXBY, Norridgewook, Me.

If you would know how to obtain a fine Piane, Cabinet Organ
or Melodeon at the lowest price, and be sure of satisfaction.

1932 BALMORALS,

WOOL BLANKETS.

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Wool Blankets, at low prices.
WHEELER & HORSON.

DR. M. C. BURGESS,
DENTIST,

"Ah, how so?" asked Perkins.

"His wife is very sick—has been sick over a week: and two of his children are down with diptheria. One of them, the doctor thinks, will die. Poor fellow! I pity him. What with the nurses to hire, and medicines to buy, and provisions of all kinds so high, he finds it hard to get alone. I leat him fine delicate the marriage of the second lower and he pointed to the asked, "who lives here?" and he pointed to the

"By the way," pursued Tower, after they had walked on a little while in silence, "have you paid Baldwin that eight dollars yet?"

"No—I haven't," replied John, reluctantly.

"We cannot give you money, Monsieur," re-

paid Baldwin that eight dollars yet?"

"No—I haven't," replied John, reluctantly.

"Have you money enough with you to pay it?"

"No."

"How much have you?"

"Not over three or four dollars."

"Now, John," said Tower, with sudden earnestness, "I am going to ask you a question; and you can answer me, or not, as you please. What have you done with the money you had on Monday morning?"

At first John Perkins could not tell what he

y morning?"

At first John Perkins could not tell what he times. If you could give me a morsel of food,

had done with it; but finally he made out to ac- would be greatly obliged to you, for I am very

abouts.
"I declare," said Tower, shaking his head, and speaking with solemn seriousness, "I would not like to borrow money of Matthew Baldwin for such purposes!"

"He? No, indeed. He is a gentle at the like in the understands already that you are showing me a great kindness, and he is trying his best to thank you in his own way." And sure enough, the enormous creature was licking the hands and feet of Georgette, and

was licking the hands and feet of Georgette, and then Came and laid his head caressingly on the thew Baldwin?"

"O you need not try to hide the truth, John."

"O real agreet agreed agr

You know what I mean."

At this point the friends separated; and as which they said had belonged to their grandfa-

"Well, then," said the old gentleman with a "Well, then," said the old gentleman with a smile, "just imagine that I am he; that will be rolled up his sleeves and arranged his tools. "I think Tower is right. I could have paid Bald-"

"Well, then," said the old gentleman with a smile, "just imagine that I am he; that will be very nice!" "Only I can't help being afraid of that big

win last Monday morning, if I had only thought dog?" said Elise timidly, as if she feared the dog' master might feel hurt. But the animal appear

bar of iron for turning. "If I had paid him," he continued, as he watched the bits of iron drop from the revolving bar, "I should at this moment he better off than I am. Of course, I shouldn't will you be kind enough to drink this, sir?"

have borrowed money to go to the theatre with, nor to pay for horses. By the powers! Silas told the truth. That money honestly belonged to Matthew Baldwin."

And so, through the day, John Perkins talked with himself upon the subject thus brought before him and before wight he had accorded to the sure with a little plate in her hand, "here fore him and before wight he had accorded to the sure with the head received to the sure with a little plate in her hand, "here the sure with the charge wheat the Madana's here are some little charge wheat the Madana's here.

fore him, and before night he had resolved he are some little cheese-cakes that Madame's house

would turn over a new leaf.

ould turn over a new leaf.
On Friday morning, John Perkins saw a man breakfast this morning. Here is a ripe pear, too;

on Friday morning, John Perkins saw a man oreaktast this morning. Here is a ripe past, sort carrying a little coffin into Matthew Baldwin's house. The sight caused him to reflect more we have except some bread in the cupboard, and deeply than he had done on the day before. That that is very dry. I wish we had more cheese-little coffin, with its tale of bereavement and wo, there were so fresh and

little coffin, with its tale of bereavement and wo, led him into sympathy with the sufferers; and the thought that his failure in duty might have added to the sufferings of the lowly household, "But, my darling, if you give me the cheesethe thought that his failure in duty might have added to the sufferings of the lowly household, smote him to the heart.

Saturday evening, Perkins knocked at Matthew Saturday evening, Perkins knocked at Matthew ("But, my darling, if you give me the cheese cakes and the pear, what are you going to do for your own breakfasts?" asked the stranger. "Oh! we can eat the bread," said Elise gaily.

your kindness in remembering me." The man's face brightened as he received the money, and he struggle hard to support herself and her two chil-

one of the meanest and most galling states of servitude that ever laid its yoke upon the neck of was said to be immensely wealthy, extravagantly

man. Six months ago I was hampered with petty debts, and was growing more and more inclined to shirk the payment of them; but it is so no more. I now regard a debt as a thing to be whom he was interested; and this Mr. Germont

shunned; but, if I must incur a debt, I pay it as soon as I can. If I had an enemy, and was malevel been seen or heard of, in that part of the country levolent enough to wish him ill, I can think of no greater evil to call down as a curse upon him

Invitations new began to be received, and no

the use that will be made of it. You may drink. We never give money," and she turned cooly take their own stands behind them. When all

"If one were sure these people deserve charity," said the younger. "But you are so imposed on now-a-days. But here is a groschen."

The old man retired without another word, inquired in the neighborhood the names of the girls, and learned that they were they what they were placed, and if each could get a good view. As usual the little Chopins were modestly seated in the most retired places to be found, where they were they always the place of the girls, both by the hand—to the delight of the good mother and the surprise of every one else—he

and learned that they were the only children of a rich land-speculator named Chardel, brought up by a mother who was blinded by sudden wealth, and who had in every way fostered and indulged the wealth of the rought way fostered and indulged the rought way for the rought way for

and who had in every way lostered and lindings the vanity of her pretty daughters.

A few days passed, and one fine morning in June the old man approached a little solitary cottage, or rather "hut," on the outskirts of the The parish clock had just struck seven.

The parish clock had just struck seven.

unclosed. His first thought was that it was unin-habited. He therefore seated himself upon a large stone placed as a door-stor.

"But that great dog," persisted the little girl.
"I'm afraid he'll bite."
"He is only guarding his master," answered
Georgette. "He won't trouble us."
"The second man as that?"
"He is only guarding his master," answered
Georgette. "He won't trouble us."
Those who had given him, or whose parents had

"But if he should jump on us!" Oh, dear!" given him money, got the same amount back again enclosed in some elegant article of proportionate value. Those who had given only food,

Invitations new began to be received, and no one human being of the neighborhood, rich or poor, high or low, was left out. It was also stated that suitable presents had been prepared for all the young people under twenty years of age, who were particularly requested to be present. but it needed no "particular requests;" the evening proved delicious, and every one who could get not the bein hed area there in builden down.

out of their beds was there in holiday dress. Mr

As the music ceased, Mr. Germont directed the young men to lead by their friends to the seats

was fixed, he went round himself to see how they

the most conspicuous spot; then excusing him-self, he left the company for a few moments, and

ly recognized by all, but with very different feel-ings—by the Chardels almost with terror, but by the little Chopins with a burst of joy that even

"Yes; and the big dog, too!" replied Elise.
There was no need to ask for silence—no one seemed to wish to break it—and standing beside

the plan he had pursued and his object in doing so. He showed, too, the register he had kept, in

from the storm or warmed him by the scanty fire.

' Such found themselves richly repaid with ample means to keep the roof still tight and dry, or to

were happy.

But few articles yet remained to be dispose

their strange position could hardly restrain. "Only think of its being him!" whis

no greater evil to call down as a curse upon him than a state of perplexing, harrassing debt.

STORY EOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

to give money to every beggar that asks, there would be no end of it." "We never give money.

sir, to those we don't know. We can't be sure of the use that will be made of it. You may drink.

yet the cottage-door was not open or its windows unclosed. His first thought was that it was unin-

stone placed as a door-step, and resting on his strong stick, began to caress his dog; but soothed by the soft, warm air, he fell into a light slum-

Suddenly the door opened, and two little girls

and fearing to disturb him, he overheard their

are you afraid?" asked the little one.
"Why, no," replied her sister. "Of such a

"But if he should jump on us!" Oh, dear!" and the poor child shuddered.

"Do? Why, ask him into the house, of course,"

"Perhaps mamma would scold," suggested

said the elder decidedly.
"But suppose he should be a bad man?"

gentle-looking old man as that?"

whispered conversation. "Say, then, Georgette,

came out—the one apparently nine, the other ten or eleven years old. Seeing the old man asleep, "Yes; a

along. I lent him five dollars this morning; or rather I paid him in advance for some work he

romised to do for me."
on Perkins seemed to be a little nervous.

Poetry.

SUMMER DYING.

Beauty is waning, a voice of complaining
Comes from the hillside and dell;
Dirge-notes are ringing, and crickets are singing
To summer a song of farewell!
Day brightly closes, but where are the reses
June wreathed with her tresses of gold?
Soft winds are sighing, where darkly are lying
Their rain-beaten leaves on the mould.

Sadness comes o'er me, for barren before me
Lie fields that I loved when a boy;
No more in the shadows of oak on the meadows
Stout mowers their nooning enjoy.
The stubble how lonely! weeds shooting up only,
Where grain dothed the generous soil,
And reapers were swinging their cradles, and singing
Blithe strains to enliven the toil.

Cattle are wading where willows are shading
The low, shallow bed of the stream;
Thistie-down, floating, is sadiy denoting
That summer will pass like a fream.
The harvest moon, sailing through mi: t, is unveiling
Her disc like a painted shield,
While school-boy and maiden, their baskets fruit-laden,
Hie home from the blackberry field.

Dark swells of ocean, with long-measured motion,

Dark swells of ocean, win long-measured motion,
Moan as they break on the shore;
Airy tongues waiting for beauty's check paling
Chime in with the desolute roar.
Stars have grown diamer, less dazzling in glimmer
Are the fire-fly lamps on the lawn;
Flower cups unfolding are honey-drops holding,
But light from the landscape is gone,

Throned on the thistle, the bobolink's whistle
Made cheerful the meadows of June;
Mead larks, saluting the morn with their fluting,
Replied to his rapturous tune.
Hourse crows are calling, the first leaves are falling,
But still a mild loveliness reigns;
A sweet haunting sadeness, though vanished in gladness,
And glory from nature, remains.

Our Story-Teller.

ONE KIND OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

John Perkins and Silas Tower were walking

in company. It was morning, and they were on their way to business. Perkins was a young man

-perhaps eight-and-twenty ; and Tower was ap-

proaching the middle age.
"Ah," said Perkins, in a tone of fretfulness

"here comes Matthew Baldwin."
The person thus alluded to was at that momen

crossing the street, and as he reached the side-

walk he stopped in front of our two friends. He was a rough-clad, brown-faced man, with a frank,

was a rough-clad, brown-faced man, with a frank, open countenance, and he earned his bread by hard work from day to day.

"Good morning," said Matthew Baldwin.
Perkins and Tower teturned the salutation.

"Mr. Perkins," pursued the laboring man. with a show of nervousness in his manner, "could you make it convenient to let me have a little money this morning?"

"I declare, Matthew, you have hit me in

most unfortunate time," replied John Perkins,

"The bill is only eight dollars, and I need the money very much. If you could contrive to spare me a part of it—"

"No, no; hold on a few days, Matthew, and you shall have the whole of it. I haven't got it now. If I don't see you when I have it, I'll send

Matthew Baldwin turned away with a reluc

tant step, and the two friends pursued their way.
"Poor Matthew is disappointed," remarked

"Yes, I suppose so," responded Perkins.
"I had half a mind to offer to lend you the

"Oh, I have the money, but it makes no differ-

ence," replied Perkins.
"But, John, you surely would not keep the poor man out of his money, if you could raise it

"I don't like to pay myself short," was Perkins

reply.
Silas Tower believed he knew his friend's fault,

and he determined to speak his mind freely.
"I think," he said, in a careful, considerate

way, "that you could have paid Matthew Bald-

win eight dollars, if you had so wished. Am I

had with me, I suppose I could. But I don't like

"Why not?" repeated Perkins, with elevated cycbrows. "Why, because I like to have a little

"For what!" was the echo. "Why there

may be a thousand things for which I might need

to pay an honest debt to a hard-working, needy

speak plainly."

"Go ahead," cried Perkins, with a light laugh.

"Then here it is," continued Silas Tower;

you had eight dollars in your pocket when Mat-thew Baldwin asked you to pay him that sum, the money really belonged to him. He had work-

ed for it, and you had received the full value of this demand. You had no more right, in honor,

to keep that money than you would have had to

"Upon my life, Silas, you put it strong; but

I don't see it. Do you like to be without mon-

ey?"
"No! but I would rather be without money

"Do you mean to say that you would have paid away your last dollar had you been in my place a

w minutes ago?"
"Certainly I would, and why should I wish to

keep it? If I have money in my pocket, which is not already appropriated, I use it to supply my

"And to meet emergencies," suggested Per-

"And what greater emergency can arise than the coming of such an application as Baldwin made to you? When a friend wants to borrow money

of me, I am apt to consider my own convenience

first; but when a man comes to me for money which I owe him, I pay it, if I have it in my pos-

session. In the first place, the money is really and truly his, and I only have it in keeping for

him. Matthew Baldwin is a poor man, working hard to support himself and family; and when you hired him, you knew he needed the pay for

his work from day to day—or, at least, from week to week. When he had done his work, you owed

him eight dollars; and if you had eight dollars

in your pocket, the sum was his, not yours; and

could not pay it, you were acting out what I should call one kind of embezzlement."

the interruption, "there is another reason why

you should have paid him the money, even though

it took your last penny. You should have done it for your own good. While a man is in debt

e cannot afford to waste money; he needs to save if he carries money just for the sake of spending it. Now mark me, John, and say if I do not tell

the truth: If you had made it the fixed rule of

your life to pay all your debts as soon as they were due, you would never be spending money

which was not yours. This determination, put in practice, would free you from all embarrass-

nent, and lead you into the confidence of your

ellows. In short, the man who never gets into

debt, or who, if debt must come, holds the liqui

dating of that debt as of the chiefest necessit e pretty sure to prosper; and, in the end,

he will not be likely to be called upon to pay away his last dollar. And now, my dear fellow,

"Do you go back this very morning and pay Matthew Baldwin what you owe him. Go now, before you go to your work. If it takes the last

dollar, go and do it. Or, if you have but the eight dollars, go and tell him so, and ask him to

divide with you."
"I guess I must think of it awhile," said Per-

kins, with another laugh.
At all events," added Tower, "you will allow

me to speak with you again on the subject?"

"Certainly."
At this juncture the two friends separated

Tower going to his store, while Perkins pursued

his way to the machine shop where he earned two dollars and a half a day. This was Monday

On Tuesday morning, John Perkins saw Mat-

thew Baldwin in the street, and he avoided him

-shrank down a narrow by-way, so as not to

meet his poor creditor.

On Wednesday morning, John Perkins saw
Matthew Baldwin again; but he was not forced

to dodge out of the way, for this time the poor laboring man was standing at the door of a phy-

On Thursday morning, as John Perkins was going to his shop, he saw in the street ahead of him, Matthew Baldwin and Silas Tower engaged

in conversation. Directly Baldwin crossed the street and went away, while Tower waited for Perkins to come up. The two friends shook hands and passed the compliments of the morning.

ing. "Poor Baldwin is in trouble," said Tower, as

if you want my advice, I can give it to you."

'And," pursued Tower, taking no notice of

John Perkins laughed.

embezzle a like amount.'

than to be in debt."

"Now, John, you must pardon me if

If I had wished to pay away all the money I

money for him.

money by me.'

laughing. His laugh was a business laugh.
"I am sorry, sir," said the laboring man

She would be more likely to scold if we were to

"Yes, Monsieur; we two and mamma," swered Georgette.

The old man smiled. "Monsieur," said he, "is

ood repair.

Also, a pasture and wood-lot, situate in the town of Fayette

North Wayne, Aug. 20, 1863.

In Lyndon, Aroostook County,
The most fertile and beautiful part of the
County. Good house well finished, and contains 11 rooms, with all outbuildings in connection. Barn 101
by 41, three stories high and holds 150 tons of hay, and is
lighted and finished in first rate order. Three is 240 acres—
170 cleared free from stones. It is early and part under high
cultivation—is capable of cutting hay enough to fill the barn.
Shingle timber enough within 20 rods of a never failing water
privilege, to pay for the farm within three years. It is a great
Sheep and Stock farm, equal to farms on the Connecticut, for
which \$5,000 to \$8,000 is asked. Price \$3,000, one-half down.
Those who wish for a good farm will do well to look at this,
as it is a good bargain.

The spin consists of about 26 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, with 50 young fruit trees. Also 30 acres of woodland 1½ miles from the house, easy of access. Together with all the farming utensils and house truniture.

The property is very desirable for a sca-faring man, being situated convenient for either steamboat or railroad travel, and one of the finest situations on the Kennebec river, commanding a fine view of the river, the city of Hallowell, and of the State House, United States Arsenal, and all the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable terms on application to

A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

Ha lowell, April 8, 1863.

A Good Farm on the Sea Shore,
In the town of Bristol, near Pemaquid Light
House.
Said Farm contains about one hundred acres, about equally Said Farm contains about one hundred acres, about equally divided into mowing, tiliage, pasturage and woodland. The fields and tillage land are about all walled in, and the dwelling house and barn is in good repair, and in a very good locality for taking boarders for four or five months in the year if desired.

Terms, one third down, and the remainder from one to ten years in yearly payments. For further information, address the Post Master, Penaquid, Me.

OAKMAN FORD

Bristol, May 25, 1863.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Farm now occupied by the subcriber, containing 20 acres, more or less, lying on the west side Kennebec River, in Augusta, nearly opposite Insance Hospital and in full view of same, within five minutes' walk of State House, is now offered for sale. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation, having cut the past year over 30 tons hay. The buildings are good and convenient—good house and wood shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good barn, with slaughter house attached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing. With a small expense, asid farm could be made one of the handsomest places on Kennebec River. Nevertheless I am going to sell. Possession given immediately, if desired. Terms easy. For arther particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Augusta, June 8, 1863. Augusta, June 8, 1863.

Belgrade Mills, Sept. 1, 1863.

(Abstract of Ptf's writ.)

Assumpsir upon defendant's four promissory notes, given at Hallowell, and all payable six months after date, to plaintiff or order, one dated April 19th, 1862, for \$250; one dated June 3d, 1862, for \$250; one dated June 3d, 1862, for \$155 95.

Date of writ May 23d, 1863, returnable to said August Term.

SEWALL LANCASTER, ESG., Augusta, Ptf's Atty.

A true copy of the order of Court, with abstract of the writ.

3w40

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

Attest: J. J. KENNEDY, Register. 3w40 KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of September, 1863.

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertak en that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All person therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased ar desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to September 7, 1863.

40* HOWARD B. LOVEJOY.

DHYSICIAN'S CARD.

PAUL MERRILL, M. D., AUGUSTA, MAINE. 143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862.

AGENTS WANTED.

WING'S ANTIBILLIOUS PILLS

The subscriber offers for sale the homestead farm of the late ELIAS BERRY, situate in Wayne, containing 140 acres, cuitably divided into titiage, pasturage, and woodland. This farm is under a good state of cultivation, produces over 30 tons of hay, and large crops of corn, potatoes, barl-y, oats, &c.

It is in an excellent neighborhood, has good advantages for schools and meetings in its immediate vicinity, and is situated but three miles from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. The buildings consist of a large double house 30 by 40 feet, porch and wood-house stached; two barns, one 32 by 74 feet, the other 31 by 32 feet, and other outbuildings, all in good repair.

FARM FOR SALE

tered, ah! And if there's any doubtin' Thomas here, let him go to Barnum's and believe, ah! For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of sar-Secondly, what hasn't. Bretherin and sisternin, my tex' says: But the

tongue can no man tame: it is an unruly evil, and full of deadly pizen. your wife's tongue and found it an unruly evil? Sisterin, how many of you have got into trouble company had all gone. With one exception the province of R— was a scene of happy excitement. One bitter but profitable lesson had been given; and from that day forth Mr. Germont lived happily with his adopted children, carefully nursed and tended by their worthy and grateful "For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of birds, and of things in the sea is tamed, and ed happily with his adopted children, carefully nursed and tended by their worthy and grateful sarpents, and of things in the sea is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind; but the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly pizen, ah. While we sing, "Together let us sweetly live." the deacon will please pass the hat; and if the brethrin and sisterin are poorty

liberal, I'll preach here again two weeks from to day. WORDS FOR THE BRIGHT ONES.

Dull boys and girls are not expected to read these words. They would not understand them, perhaps, but you can do so; you who are at the head of your class in school, you who take the lead on the play ground, you who read better and speak more correctly than many fathers and mothers, you are very quick to catch an idea, and some persons think that you know a great deal already. Well, let us talk about that. There cool disdain before, her eyes now wore an expression of anger and contempt, such as no words can express. She did not even deign to answer him, but took the cat to her bosom and fondled it passionately. Her whole heart seemed to be in the cat, and cold was the shoulder she turned on her cat, and cold was the shoulder she turned on her husband. Bitter was the sneer upon her beautihusband. Bitter was the sneer upon her beautiful lips.

"When any one offends me," continued her gallant gaily, "I cut off his head. It is a peculiarity of mine which I am sure will only make me dearer to you."

Then drawing his sword, he took the cat gently but firmly from her arms, cut off its head, wiped the blade, sheathed it and sat down, continuing the blade, sheathed it and sat down, continuing the same dear of the sheathed it and sat down, continuing the sheathed it and sat down, continuing the sheathed it and sat down, continuing the same same sheathed it and sat down, continuing the same sheathed it sate sheathed it and sat down, continuing the same sheathed it sate s

promise that you shall never again have occasion to ask twice for what is your due." And he kept his word.

People who were acquainted with John Per kins, and who saw him often, fancied that he walked more stately and proudly than he used to walk, and the impression with some was, that he he had met with a stroke of good fortune. The grocer, and the baker, and the baker were among those who imagined that a large sum of money had fallen to him.

Six months had passed away. John Perkins

cannot be strictly responsible for one pair of arn

IT'S WHAT YOU SPEND. "It is strange, isn't it," said aunt Alice, "that whatever we may drees ourselves in, it is only second-hand clothing, after all."
"Why, aunt Alice," said Minnie, with much clothing, after all."
"Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pounds shape is "Take care of the pence, and the pence of the pence, and the pence of th "Why, aunt Alice," said Minnie, with much carnestness, "I never wore second-hand clothing in my life. We give away all my old clothes to the poor. I would not go to a party in old clothes, above all things."

"And yet, my dear, everything you have on comes to you second-hand. Indeed you would not permit the creatures who first wore them to thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. not permit the creatures who has word them to enter your parlor. You would quite likely shrink the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars, away if they came near you. Yet you do not scruple to take their old garments, and even take much richer than he who does not, as if the owned who does not, as if the owned the control of the a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars; and if invested quarterly, does not take half that Well, dear Minnie, you know the silk of which that bright tissue was made was spun by a crawling worm. He made it for his shroud, used to say that when a man who wishes to be a crawling worm. He made it for his shroud, and when he was quite done wearing it, the silk makers re-spun and made it over into this fabric. Those white gloves were once the clothing of a poor little animal, whose life had to be taken before his skin could be made over to you. Then another animal must be sacrificed to make even the soles of your satin slippers. Even the pearl ornament you wear was once the property of an onlocking heads a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy which would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand much be sacrificed to make even the soles of your satin slippers. Even the pearl ornament you wear was once the property of an onlocking keep cannot tell as the sacrification.

> towards the poor-house. WORKING GIRLS.

Happy girls-who cannot love them? With cheeks like the rose, bright eyes and elastic step, how cheerfully they go to work. Our word for it, such girls will make excellent wives. Blessed indeed will the men be who secure such prizes We know a man who last summer hired four colts pastured on a farm some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a wagon, and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering, etc.; he himself examined the condition of the pasture; and when the dry season came on he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that this was regularly supplied.

This man had four children attending a dismersion of the latter, if he were looking for a companion? Give us the working girls. They are worth their weight in gold. You never see them mincing along, or jumping a dozen feet to steer clear of a spider or fly. They have no affectation, no silly airs about them. When they meet you, they speak without putting on a dozen and he was careful to another attending a dispusphied.

This man had four children attending a district school kept in a small building erected at the cross-roads. Around this building on three the cross-roads. Around this building on three the cross-roads is feet wide; the fourth being, and not to a painted or fallen angel. sides is a space of land six feet wide; the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not an If girls knew how sadly they miss it, while they out-house or a shade-tree in sight of the building. endeavor to show off their delicate hands and un-Of the interior of the school house we need not soiled skin, and put on a thousand airs, they speak. The single room is like too many others, would give worlds for the situation of the working

with all its apparatus arranged upon the most approved plan for producing curved spines, comressing lungs, ill health, etc.

We wish to state this fact only. This owner ourselves through life. Turn over a new leaf,

in Heaven. He was beautiful and good, and was removed by accident from this world to a better.

A weeping mother's blessing be on the future wearer of her bright boy's cap."

A young man once picked up a sovereign lying in the road. Ever afterwards as he walked along

time to look after school matters! ceived in Manchester for distribution among the distressed operatives, from some dlace the name

"SHALL I LEARN TO DANCE?"

asks a young reader. Certainly, by all mouns. commence with the "Quickstep" out of set in the morning, keep it up till the "chores" are finished. The boys will of course have a "cow drill" at the barn, while the girls are constituted as the course of the cap was a letter addressed, "For an orphan or motherless boy." On opening the letter a shilling was found enclosed. finished. The boys will of course have a "cow ing the letter a shilling was found enclosed, and drill" at the barn, while the girls are engaged in a "country dance" in the kitchen. After this all youthful wearer of this cap meet its late owner hands "change" and promenade to school, keeping step to merry laughter. Repeat the same or the way home at night, with an occasional vari-Georgette. "Such large dogs never trouble children to do them any harm."

"But if the old man should wake up, what would we do?" asked Elise.

"But if the old man should wake up, what seeme with nothing to offer, had sheltered him from the storm or warmed him by the scanty fire. ation in winter by "tripping the toe" and having a "break down" in the snow bank. A "reel" now and then will be quite in place for the girls who have learned to spin, but the boys should never think of it. If these and kindred dances "But suppose he should be a bad man?"
"No fears of that," answered the sister. He skirt or tasteful apron besides was ready for the very sleep there so quietly if he were next feast-day or holiday. All were satisfied, all

As daylight can be seen through very small nature beautiful around. He never once allowed holes, so little things will illustrate a person's his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in character. Indeed, character consists in little which he sought his treasure; and when he died acts, habitually and honorably performed; daily a rich old man—he only knew this fair earth as a life being the quarry from which we build it up, and rough-hew the habits from it.

arich old man—he only knew this fair earth as a dirty road to pick up money as you walk along.

Theodore Parker.

however, while all stood on tiptoe to see what would be given to people so grand as they, Mr. Germont handed to each a roll of white paper tied with a black ribbon. They were mortified and disappointed, yet vanity whispered that there must be something valuable within, and every one was waiting to know, so the rolls were opened. The contents were these words, clearly and distinctly written. In one was: "We never give honey to those we don't know; we cannot be sure of the use you will make of it." The other contained a groschen, with these words: "If one were to give to every begger, there would be no man tame: it is an unruly evil, full of deadly contained a groschen, with these words: "If one were to give to every begger, there would be no no man tame: it is an unruly evil, full of deadly

Firstly, we'll consider what has been tamed.

place; but no one pitied them except the little Chopins, who, while shedding tears of sympathy for them, heard their own names called. "You, dear children," said the old man, "gave me not only your own food, but kindness." dear children," said the old man, "gave me not only your own food, but kindness, sympathy, and love. It was neither instruction nor policy that prompted you to do it; it was the instincts of a pure nature and the teachings of a worthy mother love. It was the instincts of a been tamed, ah! Their natures have been maspure nature and the teachings of a worthy mother Truly 'as you have done to others, so shall it be done to you.'" So saying he handed them the satin boxes, in each of which was contained an satin boxes, in each of which was contained an order on the town merchant for a complete outfit hath been tamed, ah.

nad done with it; but maily he made out to account for a part of it. There were two theatre tickets at fifty cents each. One oyster supper for himself and a friend—a dollar. A horse and wagon for a moonlight ride—two dollars. And then he owned to numerous glasses of soda and beer. In all he accounted for six dollars or there-beats. of clothing suited to their station.
"And now," said he, while both mother and children stood lost in amazement at this unexpected good fortune, "you thought me like the grand-father, I will take his place; you put me in his arm-chair and strengthened me with his wine. I will take you to my chateau and feed you from my stores. I understand your landlord has op-pressed your good mother, and refuses her his house any langer. Let him beautic to be will not my stores. I understand your landlord has oppressed your good mother, and refuses her his house any longer. Let him keep it; she will not need it. Henceforth you are all my care, and your excellent mother can employ herself by attending the poor sick without pay. Come. my tending the poor sick without pay. Come, my little ones!" He led them to the chateau. The little ones!" He led them to the chateau. The company had all gone. With one exception the only stir up the wildest natur, the pizenest ven-John Perkins walked towards his shop the words of Silas Tower rang in his ears. Did he know seem very much like him, for he used to put his walked towards his shop the words of Silas Tower rang in his ears. Did he know seem very much like him, for he used to put his arm around me and stroke my hair just as you are doing."

"Well, then," said the old gentleman with a

end to it, there are so many impostors now-a-

days."
Pale with anger and shame, the sisters left the

Miscellaneous.

A PERSIAN STORY.

A ruffling young fellow married the wealthy she determined to assert her authority over him. So she treated him with great contempt when he came into the ante-room, and sat luxuriously im bedded in rose leaf cushions, caressing a large white cat, of which she pretended to be dotingly fond. She app ared to be annoyed by her hu band's entrance, and looked at him out of the corners of her eyes with a glance of cold disdain.
"I dislike cats," remarked the young soldier blandly, as if he was making a mere casual obser-

vation; "they offend my sight."

If his wife had looked at him with a look of

Saturday evening, Perkins knocked at Matthew Baldwin's door. The poor man answered the summons. He was bowed with grief and his eyes were red with weeping.

"Pardon me for calling at this time," said Perkins, in subdued tones; "but I thought you might need the money I owed you."

"Indeed sir, I do need it; and I thank you for the last five years been obliged to but firmly from her arms, cut off its head, who will be blade, sheathed it and sat down, continuing to talk affectionately with his wife as if nothing had happened. After which, says tradition, she became the best and most submissive wife in the became the best and most submissive wife in the became the best and most submissive wife in the beautiful for the beautiful for the beautiful first beautiful for the beautiful for face brightened as he received the money, and he expressed his thanks again.

"In the time to come," said John Perkins, "I may have considerable work for you to do; and I promise that you shall never again have occasion to ask twice for what is your due." And he kept his word.

Struggle hard to support herself and ner two cultiforms that the common distribution of the day, had after an hour or more spent in pleasant chat, the old man rose to go. The children accompanied him for a part of the way, and then returned to make their breakfast of the dry bread, shut up the house,

Six months had passed away. John Perkins and Silas Tower were walking together as we been seen them before. with their satisfactory results. The henpecked man listened attentively, and pondered. teachers point out your duty, do you just go straight on and do it? Do you know all about a and Silas Tower were walking together as we have seen them before.

"My dear Silas," said John, in continuation of a conversation already begun, "I owe it all to you; to you I am indebted for my emancipation from to you I am indebted for my emancipation from the dident to you; to you I am indebted for my emancipation from the dident to you; to you I am indebted for my emancipation from the dident to you; to you I am indebted for my emancipation from the dident to you; to you I am indebted for my emancipation from the dident to take possession of it; and have seen them before.

"I have also a sword," said he, "though it is rought to deterful obedience, in the dident to you; the sword of the possession of it; and have seen them before.

"I have also a sword," said he, "though it is rought in sword in trouble to the possession of it; and have seen them before.

"I have also a sword," said he, "though it is rought in the sword in the possession of it; and have seen them before.

"I have also a sword," said he, "though it is rought in the sword in the properties of the prompt and cheerful obedience, in the prompt and chee

and tell her what genii, or evil spirit had prompt-to govern other people by-and-by; but if you "Fool!" said the lady, with a vixenish smile, when she had possessed herself of the henpecked secret, "you should have done it the first night."

Moral.—Advice is useless to fools.

much pride in wearing them."
"I cannot understand you at all, aunty."

"As ye measure to others, it shall be measured to you again."

The chateau of R — had just been sold by its owner, a renowned banker, obliged by sudden misfortune to retire to obscurity. Its purchaser was an old man of eighty, the descendant of a noble family, but, who, from his father's circumentations, had been brought up as a manufacturer. Finding, from habit and taste, his chief delight in doing good, he resolved that his coming into the meighborhood should be a blessing to the worthy poor. But he had been told that there were some there unworthy of his kindness, and fearful of bestowing upon them the help he intended for the more deserving, he hit upon a new plan. Dressing himself up as a beggar, with a stout stick in his hand and a faithful dog at his stout stick in his hand and ornament you wear was once the property of an on looking back, cannot tell, as they say, "where oyster. The patient sheep must give his fleece to the money went to." To save, is to get rich. make a mantle to throw about you. So you see, To squander, even in small sums, is the first step anything we wear, and this reflection may be very useful to us when we are tempted to pride ourselves on our fine raiment. God looks at the heart, Minnie, and is more pleased with the orna-

ment of a meek and quiet spirit than all the gems in the world."—N. Y. Chronicle. VISITING SCHOOLS.

We know a man who last summer hired four

of those colts, and the father of those children, and begin to live and act as human beings; as has never been into that school house to inquire companions to imortal man. In no other way after the comfort, health or mental food daily can you be happy, and subserve the delights of dealt out to his offspring. The latter part of the summer we chanced to ask "Who teaches your vour existence." school?" His reply was that "he did not know; he believed her name was Parker, but he had no

who have learned to spin, but the boys should never think of it. If these and kindred dances are thoroughly practiced they will leave little time and no necessity for the polkas, schottisches and other immodest fooleries of the ball room.—

American Agriculturist.

In the road. Ever alterwards as he walked along he kept his eyes fixed steadily upon the ground in hopes to find another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up at different times a goodly number of coins, gold and silver. But all these years, while he was looking for them he saw

Elise.

"No, indeed," said Georgette earnestly. "Do not you know that mamma is always telling us to do for the poor all that we can, for we don't know how soon we may need some one to do for us?

But lew articles yet remained to be disposed of—the satin caskets among them—and neither the Chopins nor the Chardels had yet been noticed. Now it was the turn of the latter young ladies, who were patiently waiting in the happy assurbow which we happy assurbow who were patiently waiting in the happy assurbow who were patiently wa

FARM FOR SALE.

Also, a pasture and wood-lot, situate in the town or ray-one mile northwest of Underwood's Mills, containing about 60 acres. The pasture is one of the best in the County; the wood lot adjoining includes a large quantity of wood and much valu-able timber

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber.

JOSEPH S. BERRY.

as it is a good bargain.

Apply to JOSHUA ADAMS, Esq., Wilton, or E. C. PEARSON, on the premises.

Hallowell, April 8, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE IN PISCATA-QUIS.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It contains about 100 acres of land, 25 of which is wood land, the balance in pasturage and tillage. It is and, the balance in pasturage and tillage. It is except) is as good as Bangor. Society good. There are five except is as good as Bangor. Society good. There are five emeting houses in the village, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist and Congregationalist.

The tillage land is under a good state of cultivation; a good orchard of nearly 100 trees, about one-third grafts; some 200 orchard of wood could be drawn to market and then retain enough for farm use. The house was built new about 9 years ago, and has one of the best cellars. There are buildings connecting the house with the barn. The size of barn is 41 by 41 feet, and has a cellar. The house when built, cost over \$1000. A more beautiful location cannot be found in the State of Maine.

All of the above can be bought for \$1150. It is an unprecedented bargain, but circumstances are such that I am disposed to make such an offer. Inquire of OTIS 8. SMITH.

Foxcroft, July 21, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Tannery owned and operated by him for many years, and situated at Belgrade Mills, in this county. The Tannery buildings are in good condition, and the machinery in good order. The establishment is capable of turning out 10,000 hides yearly of Upper Leather Stock, and affords an excellent opportunity for investment to any enterprising and industrious person. The property will be sold at a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber, or address him at Belgrade Mills.

M. Salmon.

To the Honorable HiRaM CHAPMAN, Eq., Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Lincoln.

HiRaM Palmer, Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Peaslee, late of Whitefield, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that the personal Estate of the said deceased is not sufficient by the sum of six hundred dollars to answer his just debts and charges of Administration: he therefore prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the said sum with incidental charges.

HIRAM PALMER.

Lincoln, 3s.—At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the eighth day of September, A. D. 1863.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, that they may appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Wiscasset, within and for said County, on the sixth day of October next, by causing a cory of said Petition, with this Order, to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in the County of Kenneboc, three weeks successively, previous to said Court.

HIRAM CHAPMAN, Judge of Probate.

Attest: J. J. KENNEDY, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held adaptate in the first Monday of September, 1863.

JOHN P. WELLMAN, Guardian of H. Gustavus, John i., James H., Charles H., Lydia E, Leweller A., and Laura Wellman, of Belgrade, in said County, mincrs, having presented his first account of guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of October next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of September, 1863. IIRAM PALMER, Administrator on the estate of Betsey Bailey, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

OADERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in

OADERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interest ed, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively it the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appea at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on th second Monday of October next, and show cause, if any, why the sames should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER. Judge. A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register. 40*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LUTHER W. REED, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 13, 1863.

**AUGUSTAN AUGUSTAN NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of MATHEW KEATING, or JAMES KEATING, late of FAYETTE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, on the estate of
WILLIAM R. WHITING, late of WINTHROP,
In the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
July 27, 1863.

40 ZELOTES A. MARROW.

not that the heavens were bright above him, and To sell fine Steel-plate engravings. Active agents can make 50 to \$100 per month. Good assortment of Religious works n hand. For particulars address D. H. MULFORD, 3m27

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Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic
affections, SPEER'S WINE, Is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from the juice of the Portugal Sambucus grape, cultivated in New Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefitting ladies and children

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A few well known gentlemen and physicians who have tried

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A. Dr. Wilson, 11th St., N. Y. Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State. Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J. Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. Clty. Dr. Dougherty, Newark, N. J. Dr. Parker, N. Y. Clty. Dr. Parker, N. Y. Clty. Dr. Parish, Philadelphia. Newark, N. J. T. None genuine without the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J." is over the cork of each bottle. TYMAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

TMAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

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Office, 208 Broadway New York.

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Pruggists, Augusta, Maine.

3m34*

north of the village, and is in a good state of cutitivation. Said Farm contains about two hundred acres of excellent land; cuts from forty to fifty tons of hay, with pasture sufficient to keep a large stock, with a large quantity of wood and suitable buildings, and a good well of water and pump in the house and another at the barn; with a large and thrifty orchard.

Said arm will be sold at a bargain, together with the crops thereon, if desired.

Z. WITHEE.

New Sharon, Sept. 1. 1863.

**ENNEBEC, SS.—Supreme Judicial Court, August, Term, 1863.

**FRANKLIN HATHAWAY vs. BENJ. R. BACKLIFF \$ al.

And now on suggestion to the Court that Daniel Sanborn. one of the defendants, at the time of the service of the writ, was not an inhabitant of this State, and had no tenant, agent, or attorney within the same, that his goods or estate have been attached in this action, and that he has had no notice of said suit and attachment, it is ordered, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given to the said defagdant, by publishing an attested copy of this order, together with an abstract of the of the plaintiff with the sweeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed at Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Tuesday of November, 1863, that said defendant may then and there appear, and answer to said suit, if he shall see cause.

AMERICAN PEOPLE,

And the early melancholy decline of Childhood and Youth, just published by Ds. STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A Treatise on the above subject, the cause of Nervous Debility, Marasmus and Consumption; Wasting of the Vital Fluids, the mysterious and hidden causes for Palpitation, Impaired Nutrition and Digestion.

This is a most thrilling book, and is the result of thirty years experience of the author in more than ten thousand cases of this class of direful maladies. It has been written from conscientions and philanthropic motives, and appeals most pathetically to Parents, Guardians, and to Youths, for it details timely aid to restore the already SHATTERED BARK, and a rudder to clear the shoals and rocks for childhood.

Patients applying for interrogatories or advice, must inclose return stamps to meet attention. The attending Physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., of each day. Sundays in the forencon. Address
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute, and Physician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.

1952

96 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

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DR WIFIELD'S remody removes the cause of the disease, and effects a permanent cure.

This is no Qunck Medicine. These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no ustance have they failed to cure. PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOX. Fig. 5. Fent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

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TERMS—\$2.25 per annum.

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17 All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homan & Badons, Augusta, Me

VOL.

Our Home, our

Agricultural We give belo cultural Exhibit ing the coming those Societies time and place o we may be able

Androscoggin As Lewiston, Oct. 6
Kennebec, at Re North Waldo, at Waldo, at Belfas
North Penobacot West Somerset, 8
North Aroostook iety, at Pressure I ciety, at Presque siety, at Presque I Sagadahoc, at T Cumberland Agr hold a joint exhibitath and continuin Kennebee Unios Gardiner, Oct. 7th West Oxford at I North Kennebee

> Oxford, at Paris East Oxford, at North Franklin Litchfield, at the Jay, at Jay Hill There will be cultural Society

Piscataquis C

As long as Sou the present high for the farmers more, into what sugar among th gestions on this it will do you go by way of remen topie. One sour sugar maple. ed by the hand State. The chie in regard to it, it stroy it. The w from this source. very considerable are sustained, m

the "sugar b The Sorghun have been acclin come reliable in doubt that, by a and perhaps wil unprecedented e of last August, the Western St nothing of the k and 23d, hurt w growing among But in addition

resource for sug and mature first the sugar beet. in Maine, and a varieties more the Silesian whi the greatest per It is not a very of the beet, con a large per cent is a difficult thir it is a difficult t perience any wa What we pro some of you, w!

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of the mode of It requires prac knowledge is ob actual manual i no difficult thin It can be no ver mill, either por and squeeze or plain and easy ficulty. You contains the pri operation has b chemistry steps The question to is, to separate i the other mater great trouble v was the rapidit fermented, afte pulp or pomac sugar into vine getting sugar bisulphite of tation, and thu

> be bought at th ble price. If any one fe of obtaining se only from a bu of labor will ! crushed his bediately pressed close the pumi much of the p Add a little s then place it is to the boiling hour. The scu be skimmed of and strained, charcoal. I bones and bur coarsely, put t through it, let then evaporate into sugar, as experiment is

Since then,

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